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U.S. REACTION TO BREZHNEV PROPOSALS VIEWED

LD191618 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Washington, 19 May, TASS -- We welcome the readiness proclaimed by President Leonid Brezhnev to embark on negotiations on substantial cuts in strategic nuclear weapons, said a statement released in Washington by a White House spokesman. The statement points out that the White House "will study in detail" the speech of the Soviet leader at the 19th YCL [Komsomol] Congress.

The U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said that some of the Soviet proposals in the field of arms control were "compatible with the work done". He pointed out that during talks on limiting and reducing strategic armaments account may be taken of the positive elements of the previous Soviet-American agreements. He further said that the Russians clearly favoured genuine arms reductions. He said the U.S. welcomed that. Leonid Brezhnev's proposals on arms control speak about the need to take account of the security interests of each of the parties. It is clear that this does not run counter to a balanced approach to arms control. At the same time, Alexander Haig rejected the USSR's idea to freeze the Soviet and U.S. strategic weapons, which, according to observers, is dictated by Washington's desire to go on with the nuclear arms race.

Statements made by a White House spokesman and the U.S. secretary of state concerning reductions of strategic armaments reaffirm the American proposals to this effect presented by President Ronald Reagan and which testify to the fact that Washington would like to place outside the framework of negotiations those types of strategic weapons which the United States is at present developing most intensively -- the strategic MX and Trident-2 missiles, sea-based and air-based missiles and long-range cruise missiles on which the United States is especially staking at present. The possibility of limiting the strategic bomber fleet, in which the USA, as is known, possesses a substantial advantage, is only implicitly meant in this proposals, [as received] and is to be realised at the second stage of the reduction of strategic forces following elimination of a part of ground-based missiles. Corresponding strategic systems of Britain and France are not incorporated in U.S. proposals at all. As regards medium-range nuclear means, representatives of the U.S. administration again favour the so-called "zero option" which has been repeatedly rejected by the Soviet Union since it is tantamount to a unilateral disarmament by the USSR while the threat posed to it by the U.S. forward-based forces remains.

The U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said that the details of the problem of limiting and reducing strategic weapons are better to be discussed at the negotiating table and promised that the United States was prepared to show down all its cards.

Political analysts express the hope that these words will be complemented by concrete actions in the interests of limiting and reducing strategic weapons, and do not serve only as a camouflage for continuing the arms race and upsetting the current parity in the military-strategic sphere.

KHARKOV COMMENTS ON RECENT BREZHNEV PROPOSALS

LD192002 Moscow TASS in English 1931 GMT 19 May 82

["A Major New Initiative" -- TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov]

[Text] Moscow, 19 May, TASS -- Already the first international responses to the speech made by Leonid Brezhnev on Tuesday at the congress of Soviet Komsomol in Moscow noted specifically that the Soviet Union is prepared to engage in talks on limiting and reducing strategic armaments and proposes to freeze strategic weapons of both the USSR and the USA as soon as the talks start. What is meant is quantitative freezing and limiting modernization of these weapons to a maximum extent.

This freezing, the Soviet leader stressed, important in itself, would facilitate making headway toward a radical limitation and reduction of strategic armaments. Thus, what we see tabled is a specific and constructive proposal which constitutes a new important initiative in preventing the nuclear threat.

In putting forward this proposal, the Soviet Union proceeded from the need to exclude the possibility of any action by either side that might upset the strategic situation. And the basis for achieving an honest and just agreement at the negotiations the Soviet Union regards preserving the existing parity in the strategic arsenals of the two great powers. It favours such an approach to resolving this vital problem that would not prejudice the interests of the partners but would rather proceed from the principle of equality and equal security of the parties.

Meanwhile, however, certain circles in Washington are calling for holding the coming negotiations from the position of strength, alleging that only such a position would secure a position of advantage to the United States. It is in this spirit that Edward Rowny, head of the U.S. delegation at talks on arms control and disarmament, spoke recently in the "Leadership Foundation" organization. Among other things, he said that by a resort to freezing the United States would deprive itself of an indispensable means of pressuring the Russians.

The same Edward Rowny and some other officials of the present administration maintain that over the recent decade the United States has allegedly "exercised restraint" in deploying nuclear forces, both strategic and medium-range. However, this in no way squares with reality. By way of example, one could cite Paul Warnke, the former director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. For ten years, he said, the USA daily added three new warheads to its nuclear forces. All the three components of the American strategic triad, i.e. the land-based ballistic missiles, the nuclear submarines and the bomber fleet with nuclear weapons onboard have been modernized. That is why any allegations about the existence of a certain "reserve" of a "Soviet superiority" are nothing but a pretext for those bent on achieving a unilateral superiority.

The Soviet Union and the United States already have experience of negotiating limitations and reductions of strategic armaments. It took seven years to work out the SALT-II treaty which the present U.S. administration has pronounced defunct. Meanwhile, preserving all the previous positive accomplishments holds out the promise of a success of future negotiations.

KOZYAKOV EXAMINES STRATEGIC ARMS TALKS PROPOSALS

LD200048 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] And now in connection with President Brezhnev's proposals concerning Soviet-U.S. talks to limit and reduce strategic armaments, a commentary by news analyst Vladislav Kozyakov. Here is what he writes:

It can now be regarded as certain that Soviet-U.S. talks on strategic armaments will soon be resumed and this is very important, for the issue of war or peace depends on agreement between the USSR and the United States to limit and reduce strategic armaments. Agreement at the beginning of these talks is also important because quite a number of obstacles have to be overcome, obstacles that were artificial and unjustified.

Only a short while ago at the beginning of the month, the Reagan administration at last decided to accept the Soviet proposal to resume talks. This was after nearly 1 and a half years of stalling. Moscow has all along invariably and insistenty stood for immediate negotiations because there is no time to be lost. This was pointed out back in February last year at the Soviet Communist Party's 26th convention, a forum which adopted a peace program for the eighties.

The same stand was also quite definitely expressed by the Soviet national parliament in its appeal in the summer of last year to the parliaments and peoples of the world. However, during many long months the men in Washington tried to ignore the Soviet moves, this country's proposals on the immediate resumption of talks. The U.S. side, in its attempts to back away from the issue, invented all kinds of pretexts and linkages, so that the consent to resume talks announced in the United States on 9 May can be regarded as a quite positive development.

This point was made last Tuesday in a speech delivered by Soviet President Brezhnev. He said that President Reagan's statement that the United States is ready for a resumption of talks is, in the Soviet view, a step in the right direction. But it is important that these talks from the very start proceed in the right key, the Soviet leader pointed out. Indeed it is now most vital from the very beginning to spare no effort and make these talks honest, just and really aimed at reaching understanding on radical nuclear arms reductions. And in this respect the Soviet Union is taking a really businesslike and responsible stand which regretfully cannot be said about the U.S. administration's position.

President Brezhnev proposed that as soon as the talks begin there should be a freeze on Soviet and U.S. strategic weapons. For that would signify an immediate barring of any numeric growth of weapons in both countries and would, to a maximum extent, limit the modernisation of weapons. In other words a measure would already be taken against the nuclear arms race. Such a measure would, undoubtedly, create more favorable conditions for reaching an understanding on a mutually acceptable reduction of nuclear arsenals. But the White House and State Department rejected the freeze idea and they did this under the pretext that a freeze, you see, would perpetuate what Secretary of State Haig claimed as an imbalance in strategic armaments.

However, just a short while ago Mr Haig was speaking of an approximate equality between Soviet proposals would, as the men in Washington now claim, legitimatize Soviet superiority. The truth lies in the fact that the Washington administration apparently intends to resort to any means to implement its program of an unprecedented build-up of strategic nuclear arms, a program aimed at destroying the existing nuclear parity.

Incidentally, that same desire to ensure by hook or crook the preservation of the plan drawn up to create new, ominous and destabilizing types of strategic weapons and implement such plans can be seen in the proposals the U.S. administration intends to present at the forthcoming talks. President Reagan's proposals have a clearly one-sided character. They leave out of the talks the subject of types of strategic armaments that the United States is currently developing quite intensively, and this is not only our opinion. It is the view of many U.S. political figures, including members of Congress.

To make the talks a success requires a different approach than the one that can be gauged from official Washington intentions. It is necessary to regard the talks not as a smoke screen to mask the arms race and attempts to break up existing nuclear parity. These talks are too important and responsible. They have too great an importance for the destinies of all nations indeed, the destinies of the world. What the forthcoming talks requre is a really conscientious approach, one that takes into account the legitimate interests of each other's security and the experience acquired in limiting strategic armaments. This is precisely how the USSR views the talks and that is why it is doing its utmost to ensure their success.

ARBATOV DISCUSSES 'MYTH' OF ARMS BUILDUP

LD200714 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 20 May, TASS -- The idea that security could be ensured by accumulating armaments is a myth, according to Academician Georgiy Arbatov.

Speaking in an interview with the weekly Moscow NEWS, he also described as a myth the idea that one should first add to one's armaments before starting to disarm. "One of the unpleasant truths today is that one does not have to do something particularly bad to keep the world sliding towards confrontation and catastrophe," he said. "This is taken care of by the interests and mechanisms already established and in full operation, by the enormous strength of inertia and the nuclear arms race."

"In order to stop this dangerous slide, overcome inertia and draw humanity away from the edge of an abyss, we need continued effort, we need action," Georgiy Arbatov emphasised.

"Only negotiations can lead to nuclear disarmament," he went on, "but how can even the stubborn be made to negotiate? How can they be made to negotiate openly and candidly? It is essential that the political and moral climate in a society should make it quite clear to everyone that people will not put up with policies and politicians preparing death for them."

PRAVDA ON FINAL BUILDUP TO UNGA SESSION

PM191419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 82 p 5

[Dispatch by unnamed PRAVDA and TASS correspondents: "Great Hopes. Constructive Contribution to the Preparations for the Special UN General Assembly Session on Disarmament"]

[Text] New York, 15 May -- The final session of the preparatory committee for the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, which will be held at UN headquarters from 7 June through 9 July this year, has concluded its work here. Some 78 delegations, including one from the Soviet Union, participated in the committee's work.

The whole course of the debate held on the eve of the very important UN forum convincingly confirmed once again that the peace program for the eighties outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress and the new peace-loving initiatives advanced by L.I. Brezhnev, leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state, including those presented at the Soviet trade union congress, are the chief reference point in the further activation of the world community's efforts to preserve and strengthen international peace and security. The range of Soviet peace initiatives, which opens up a real way to halt the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, and to achieve real disarmament, was right from the start at the center of the attention of the participants in the debate and determined its businesslike tenor.

The session of the preparatory committee just ended convincingly confirmed that the Soviet initiatives, imbued with genuine concern for mankind's future, are fully consonant with the vital interests and aspirations of all the world's peoples and are highly topical in the present complex international situation, which has been sharply exacerbated through the fault of the ruling circles of the United States and a number of other imperialist states. The delegates of the majority of countries resolutely advocated that the second special session promote the taking of real measures to curb the arms race and to achieve disarmament. The interest in and attention to the special General Assembly session are growing daily. The international public pins great hopes on it. The broad antiwar movement which has recently developed in the United States and certain other Western countries imparts new resonance to this UN forum.

It is significant that whereas the representatives of socialist and developing states made every effort during the preparatory committee's work for the successful holding of the upcoming second General Assembly special session on disarmament, the delegates of the United States and a number of other Western powers took an overtly obstructionist stand. With the help of brazen and cynical demagoguery and referring, in particular, to the "worsening of the international climate," for which, incidentally, Washington is to blame, the U.S. representative came out against implementing a broad disarmament program and holding a world campaign for disarmament in connection with the special session with a view to informing the planet's peoples as extensively as possible about the growing danger of the arms race. However, these unseemly maneuvers were resolutely rejected.

Great work was done in the preparatory committee to ensure the constructive holding of the special session. Its agenda and drafts of the main documents were drawn up. A decision was drafted relating to the launch of a worldwide campaign for disarmament, one of whose initiators is the USSR. However, the chief thing in the preparatory committee was still the desire of the overwhelming majority of states for the coming special General Assembly session on disarmament to make a weighty contribution to the cause of curbing the arms race and averting nuclear war.

PRAVDA CITES UN REPLIES ON NUCLEAR ARMS RACE

PM171545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 82 p 5

[TASS report under the general heading "Disarmament Is an Urgent Task"]

[Text] New York, 12 May -- The Soviet peace iniatives aimed at curbing the nuclear arms race and achieving practical steps in the direction of real disarmament play a key role in the efforts of the community of nations to improve the international climate and to prevent mankind from slipping toward the catastrophe of a new war. This conclusion follows from a report published here by the UN secretary general entitled "Averting Nuclear War." The document summarizes replies from UN member governments on this cardinal problem.

"The Cuban Government is convinced that nuclear weapons and their stockpiling or qualitative improvement pose the chief threat to mankind at the present time," Cuba's reply points out. It is precisely for this reason that it is necessary to direct special attention to the "important initiatives which are constantly being advanced by the socialist countries, primarily the Soviet Union, with the aim of averting nuclear war and totally liquidating nuclear weapons."

The reply sharply criticizes the position of the U.S. administration, which is apparently intent on hindering any process leading to peace.

The intensification of efforts aimed at eliminating the nuclear threat, suspending and turning back the nuclear arms race, "is a vital necessity," the Finnish Government believes. In this connection, it includes among the most urgent tasks the adoption of measures on nuclear disarmament in Europe, the resumption of the SALT process, an all-embracing ban on nuclear weapon tests, the prevention of nuclear weapons proliferation and the strengthening of security guarantees for nonnuclear states.

The total yield of nuclear warheads in the world, the Mexican Government's reply says, would be sufficient to annihilate the Earth's population many times over.

The Mexican Government expresses special concern at the possibility of accidental outbreak of war, the danger of which, as is known, has increased sharply in recent times, primarily as a result of the Reagan administration's irresponsible policy.

CSSR ENVOY RAPS CANADIAN ACTIONS AT MBFR TALKS

LD191640 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Vienna, 19 May, TASS -- A regular plenary meeting was held today at Vienna Hofburg Palace of the talks on mutual reductions of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, at which head of the Canadian Delegation S. Rees made a statement. He declined to give a businesslike examination to the draft first agreement, tabled by the Warsaw Treaty member-states, and referring to the fact that "a number of questions remain unresolved" spoke out against concerted efforts to draw up a text of the agreement.

Commenting at a meeting with newsmen on the statement of the Canadian representative, the representative of the Czechoslovak delegation pointed out an imperative need for an earliest possible achievement of the first practical agreement that would lay the groundwork for a real lessening of the dangerous military confrontation in the centre of the European Continent. A good basis for this, he stressed, is provided by the draft agreement proposed by the socialist states. Regrettably, the West does not want to take advantage of the favourable situation that has emerged at the negotiations following the tabling of a coherent and carefully balanced document of the socialist countries. The Canadian delegate preferred to lead the debate into a sphere of new futile discussions and thus to make the prospect of preparing the first agreement more remote.

MATERIAL ON NATO COUNCIL SPRING SESSION

IZVESTIYA Commentary

LD191648 Moscow TASS in English 1622 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 19 May,TASS -- The concluding communique, which was adopted at the Nato Council's session in Luxembourg, "on the whole testifies to one-sided approach of its participants to appraising the international situation, to problems of peace and security. It shows that the United States and its partners make, as before, their stake on the position-of-strength policy," the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes today. The newspaper points out that the document "in many respects reflects the approach of the tough line advocates. It contains stereotype fabrications on the Soviet Union's policy. Referring to the so-called "Soviet military threat", the participants in the session reaffirmed their allegiance to the NATO's "doctrine of intimidation" and declared for further perfection of the NATO military machine."

"The communique clearly reveals the NATO's intention to assist military operations, which members of the Western alliance are quite willing to carry out also outside the geographical zone of action of the North Atlantic treaty," IZVESTIYA points out.

"In this connection", the commentary points out, "political observers attach special significance to unconditional and full support for Britain's actions in the South Atlantic, expressed by the participants in the NATO Council's session. [quotation marks as received]

The authors of the communique sought to present the Pentagon and NATO as peacemakers. A considerable part of the document is devoted to the Western "peace-making" mission. Washington's proposals in the sphere of control over armaments are praised, although these proposals are rather aimed at ensuring conditions for the U.S. continued attempts to attain military superiority over the USSR."

"Meanwhile," the newspaper stresses, "the session revealed disagreement of the West Europeans with the U.S. attempts to 'cancel' detente. Therefore, the communique expressed interest in the development and intensification of the process, which was ushered in in Helsinki, in continuation of the dialogue with the East."

Bogachev Analysis

LD191856 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1732 GMT 19 May 82

[By TASS observer on military questions Vladimir Bogachev]

[Text] Moscow, 19 May (TASS) -- The NATO Council spring session has ended in Luxembourg. Fifteen foreign ministers of the bloc's member countries took part.

Considering the latest mission as a prelude to the June meetings of heads of governments of the NATO member states in Bonn, the U.S. delegation headed by U.S. Secretary of State Haig has done everything in its power to obtain prompt approval by its allies of the main foreign policy directives of the head of the present U.S. administration.

The session's discussion of the problem of detente was particularly acute. The Americans made it unambiguously clear that they are not satisfied even with the very word "detente" and insist that this word should not be entered in the session's final communique under any circumstances.

On the other hand, the West European countries including the FRG are clearly disturbed by the prospect that, as a result of the bellicose position of the U.S. representatives, NATO will once again face the public as "a club of supporters of the arms race and instigators of war", and insisted on the inclusion in the communique of a statement about "NATO's adherence to the principle of detente".

The efforts by Haig who tried to disparage the very idea of relaxation of international relations and who asserted that detente is allegedly "more advantageous to the USSR than to the West" did not meet with success. The European allies who, in drafting the communique, made certain concessions to the United States both on the question of "taking account of security considerations" in trade with socialist countries and on the question of actions by the North Atlantic alliance "beyond the borders of the NATO zone", categorically came out against Haig's demands for the exclusion of any reference to detente in the session's final document.

The inclusion in the session's communique of the thesis about "the achievements of the genuine detente by means of dialogue, talks and mutually advantageous contacts", of course, does not yet mean that NATO has changed its aggressive nature or given up its aim to solve international problems by force. However, the episode with the discussion of problems of detente at the NATO session testifies to the increasing role of the people's movement in West Europe for arms reduction which even the bosses of the North Atlantic bloc now are forced to take into account.

Soltan Commentary

LD191724 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 19 May 82

[Commentary by Yuriy Soltan]

[Text] The NATO ministers had just begun to work on their final communique when they learned about the speech delivered by the Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev at the current youth congress in Moscow. The speech outlined once again the clear Soviet program for nuclear disarmament in Europe and explained the Soviet stand regarding strategic nuclear arms reductions. The Soviet proposals are based strictly on the principle of equality and like security, which is particularly important. And how did the Luxembourg meeting react to them? It issued a few trite remarks as to the desirability of a dialogue and stability in East-West relations, plus a number of ultimatums. Here is one of them. Should the Soviet Union fail to accept the U.S. plan and destroy its intermediate-range missiles, a plan aimed at giving NATO double superiority in this type of weapon in Europe, the U.S. will install as early as next year its Pershing II and cruise missiles on West European soil and will try to gain superiority over the Soviet Union in this way.

The meeting made an ultimatum also to Argentina under the threat that in the conflict over the Falkland Islands, NATO will increase its support, including military, for London. The U.S. is planning to spend on military preparations in the next fiscal year more than 260 billion dollars and it demands that its allies also enhance their military spending by no less that three or four percent annually. Under U.S. pressure NATO defense ministers who had met prior to the Luxembourg session discussed plans for building in Western Europe launching pads for U.S. ground-based missiles and depots for U.S. chemical weapons. They also discussed an improvement in NATO's infrastructure, which means the spread of the bloc's military activities to southwest Asia, the Indian Ocean, the south of Africa, and the South Atlantic.

Speaking for the meeting, Secretary of State Alexander Haig strived to cast aspersions on a policy of easing tension, which had led to a substantial alleviation of tensions on the world scene, and to unearth once again the myth of a Soviet war threat.

The decisions of the NATO session have revealed a trend for aggravating world tension and for spurring up the arms race. But this is not a trend that leads to peace. What is necessary is transition to a sensible and realistic road of talks based on equality and on the rejection of attempts to upset the existing military parity and to press one's will on other nations. A call for embarking on this road has sounded once again in the Soviet leader's speech for the current youth congress in Moscow.

APN ANSWERS NEWSPAPER'S QUESTIONS ON THE USSR

AU180951 [Editorial Report] Prague PRACE in Czech on 15 May on pages 4 and 5 carries a 5,000-word item "prepared by the PRACE editorial office in cooperation with the APN branch in Prague" entitled "The Soviet Union in Questions and Answers."

The initial questions concern the Soviet attitude to the arms race and to disarmament talks. In this connection, PRACE asks if there is no danger that the "Americans who have a stronger economy might ruin, by means of the arms race, the economy of the Soviet Union." The Soviet press agency replies that this is a "futile effort" in which even the preceding U.S. administrations -- at a time when the Soviet industrial output was less than 30 percent of the U.S. output (compared with more than 80 percent today) -- had failed. It asserts that the "USSR, relying on the advantages of the socialist economic system, cannot be ruined nor will it permit the military balance to be upset" but admits that this requires immense resources that cannot be used for "further increasing the population's living standards."

In the following question, PRACE asks: "The United States appears to be more generous and willing than the Soviet Union in rendering economic assistance to Third World countries. How can this be explained, considering that the USSR is a socialist country and has as its slogan equality and fraternity of nations?" The answer admits that the United States invests more than the USSR in the developing world but adds that the U.S. assistance "enriches the one who is providing it and ruins those who need it." It is therefore "impermissible, according to APN, to "mechanically compare the volume of American resources and the Soviet Union's assistance," since the USSR "strengthens the economy of the developing countries, consolidates their economic independence and enables them to overcome the burdensome consequences of colonialism and to resist the pressure of neocolonizers."

PRACE then asks: "Why is the Soviet Union, as the second largest industrial power that produces 20 percent of the world industrial production, still relatively weak in penetrating Western markets with its technical products?" The answer attributes this, on the one hand, to "objective causes" such as the saturation of Western markets with technical products, the sharp competition and the consumers being accustomed to the traditional suppliers of such products. However, it also notes "artificial discriminatory obstacles" preventing the export of Soviet machinery and equipment such as import embargoes and higher customs tariffs. It calls "utterly absurd" the claims that these import restrictions are caused by the Soviet products" "alleged poor quality and inability to compete."

The following question concerns the East-West flow of information. APN presents various statistical data designed to prove that the Soviet Union purchases more Western periodicals, books and films than is the case the other way round. It asserts that the USSR "is purchasing a steadily increasing number of Western dailies for general sale to the public." But it notes that it costs about 200 times as much to subscribe to the New York TIMES than to Soviet PRAVDA, "which makes the American newspaper practically inaccessible." Speaking about the exchange of information, APN also points out that the USSR would be interested in purchasing a number of Western publications "which it is denied, the argument being that they are not for sale to countries behind the 'Iron Curtain'.".

Having answered questions on Soviet economic growth and on the planned development of the Soviet energy sector, APN is then asked, "Why is the grain harvest in the USSR lower than in Western Europe or the United States?" APN attributes this fact to the "complicated natural conditions" in the USSR, especially to the fact that 2/3 of Soviet grain is grown in "the zone of so-called risk-prone agriculture." It asserts that "the biological and climatic potential of the agricultural zone in the USSR is about 50 percent of that in the United States or Western Europe." According to APN, in those areas where the conditions "more or less correspond to the conditions in the United States or Western Europe" the hectare yields have already exceeded those reached in the United States, and are only slightly below those in Western Europe.

The Soviet press agency is then asked whether it is true that the Soviet Union is reducing its fuel and energy exports to the CEMA member states. Its answer reads: "in the 1976-1980 period the CEMA partners imported from the Soviet Union almost 370 million tons of crude oil, 46 million tons of crude oil products, 88 billion cubic meters of natural gas and 64 billion kwh of electricity. This was much more than ever before. For the years 1981-1985 an additional 20 percent increase in fuel and power deliveries is envisaged."

In its subsequent question, PRACE asks why the Soviet consumers give preference to imported goods. APN does not deny this but points out that this "syndrome" can be observed in other countries as well. It notes that Americans, too, prefer French wines and West Europeans, Dutch beers. An additional factor, according to APN, is the fact that Soviet foreign trade organizations "purchase only the very best products abroad" so that it very rarely happens that imported products appear on the Soviet market for which there is no demand. "Unfortunately, the same thing cannot be said about the same domestically produced goods," adds APN. It also views the Soviet consumers' increasing demand for top quality products as a "by-product of our successes." Whereas the older generation longed in its youth for any apartment or any television set, the young people of today "regard it as a matter-of-course to own a color television set, a good apartment and several highly fashionable suits and pairs of shoes."

In its concluding question, PRACE asks why there are "so few passenger cars" in the Soviet Union. APN attributes this fact, first of all, to the "Hitlerite aggression" that cost the Soviet Union 1/3 of the national wealth and left 25 million people without shelter. In this situation there were other priorities. Besides, according to APN, "the USSR took a lesson from the negative consequences of mass motorization in the West" and gave preference to the development of public transportation. The dense subway network in the cities and its inexpensiveness obviate the need for private cars. However, APN also admits in its answer that despite the annual Soviet production of 2.2 million cars, demand still exceeds supply and that those who want to become owners of a car "must wait their turn."

U.K. ALONE CANNOT RECOVER FALKLAND ISLANDS

PY200745 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 20 May 82

[By Maj (Vyacheslav Vladimirov)]

[Text] The deadline for the ultimatum given by [words indistinct] to Argentina is due today. Therefore, as the English government said, the expeditionary force is going to be given the order to take the Malvinas by assault. The British command believes that it has enough concentration of military forces for the usurpation of the islands.

Although Great Britain believes it is a great military power, it is doubtful that without the help of the United States it will be able to carry out an operation 12,000 miles from its territory.

This opinion is formed on the basis that on prior military operations the Yankee armed forces had an indirect active participation. First of all, [words indistinct] securing communications for the British troops in the Malvinas area over long distances is a very serious problem. The United States could solve this by creating on its Ascension Island naval base a second echelon for the British expeditionary force. This base is a station for British airborne units and marines.

Since the start of the operation for the Malvinas, more than 250 large transport planes have arrived at this base bringing troops, fuel and materiel. The United States alone has sent here three large tankers to supply fuel to the British ships and airplanes including the long-range Vulcan bombers. A week ago the Pentagon decided to provide England with modern KC-135 airplane tankers.

Second, the information provided by the United States is of great importance for the British troops. For example, the Los Angeles TIMES (?reported) that the U.S. monitoring-observation facilities (?provides) to the British naval command [words indistinct] the orders received by the Argentine Navy almost immediately after the Argentine Defense Ministry has conveyed it. The U.S. [words indistinct] radio and long range radars are used for their interception. Due to this information, a British submarine was able to sink the Argentine cruiser General Belgrano. A week before, the Yanks warned the British that two Argentine frigates and a submarine were patrolling an area north of the Malvinas through which a transport ship with a considerable number of marines with the objective of attacking the archipelago was going to pass.

Going back to the Malvinas situation, if we keep in mind the correlation of forces and the military means Argentina and Great Britain have British supremacy cannot be considered overwhelming. This can even become negative for the British if other Latin American nations make use of the right to help Argentina. Bolivia and Venezuela have already declared their willingness to provide military support. Peruvian War Minister Gen Luis Cisneros Vizquerra has also expressed support for military aid. Argentina also has the political support of practically all the countries of the continent and this can at any time become military support.

Keeping in mind that the British forces are far away from their bases and the vulnerability of their communications, the following conclusion could be made: Great Britain cannot carry out lasting operations of considerable size without the risk of losing a considerable part of its air force and navy. Therefore, I believe that the possibilities for England to occupy, and what is more important, keep the Malvinas, depends not so much on their own military actions but on the proportion and concrete forms of its military cooperation with the United States.

The U.S. press, particularly the Washington POST, believes that the Pentagon could cover the assault, maintain cooperation between the British troops by radar and space [words indistinct], blockade the Argentine ports and even hurt the Argentine Navy and Air Force.

WASHINGTON, NATO INVOLVEMENT IN FALKLANDS CITED

PY181507 Moscow in Portuguese to Brazil 2200 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] The Anglo-Argentine conflict in the South Atlantic is now a month and a half old. Washington as well as the NATO aggressive bloc are gradually joining the events taking place as the result of the territorial conflict over the Falkland/Malvinas Islands.

It is now obvious that the British expeditionary force sent to the Malvinas/Falkland Islands is fulfilling the role of a NATO vanguard detachment. During the recent NATO conference in Brussels, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger promised London all kinds of support in any action which the British Government deemed necessary to carry out against Argentina. In view of this support, London is paying no attention to the UN call for a peaceful settlement of the conflict and a cease of hostilities.

Last Sunday, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher called on a meeting of her military cabinet. Observers in the British capital said that the cabinet discussed the occupation by force of the archipelago of the South Atlantic. The DAILY OBSERVER said that the intervention could be carried out when the ship Canberra of the British fleet arrives in the area of the islands. This ship is carrying another 2,000 marines. Now, a month and a half after the start of the conflict, when the two sides have suffered considerable losses of men and materiel, the threat to the cause of peace is becoming more obvious due to the military solution that London wants as the result of the stimulus received from Washington.

By extending the zone of military actions in the South Atlantic, London arbitrarily closed large areas of the high seas to the navigation of merchant ships and airplanes of other countries. These actions are not only illegal, they create a threat to maritime navigation in an international area.

As a result of this situation, the Soviet Foreign Ministry delivered a declaration to the British ambassador in Moscow saying that by expanding its military operations in the South Atlantic the British Government, probably to diplomatically cover up these actions, warned the Soviet Union several times about alleged Soviet participation in the Anglo-Argentine conflict. The Soviet Foreign Ministry declaration also says that the Soviet Union has given no pretext for such provocative slanders. The Soviet Union advocates the peaceful solution of the Anglo-Argentine conflict and supports the UN efforts to reach that goal.

PRAVDA CITES CASTRO MESSAGE ON FALKLANDS

PM181307 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Message From F. Castro"]

[Text] New York, 11 May -- F. Castro, chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, has sent a message to the nonaligned countries' heads of state calling for measures to be taken to prevent Anglo-U.S. aggression against the Argentine people.

There is a real possibility that in the immediate future the British Government, with U.S. support and assistance, will commit its air force and navy to further large-scale aggressive operations against Argentina, the message reads.

This colonial war, the document points out, which, in keeping with its character and evolution, the imperialist powers are trying to turn into a lesson to all developing countries, regardless of sociopolitical status, defending their sovereignty and territorial integrity, is nearing its most criminal and painful stage.

In the interests of defending the rights of each and every one of our countries, F. Castro stresses, and, in particular, in the interests of showing humanitarian solidarity with the Argentine people and the British soldiers thrown into battle, the continuation of hostilities must be condemned in the strongest possible terms and a settlement of the conflict by means of political negotiation must be urged.

NOVOYE VREMYA COMMENTS ON FALKLANDS CONFLICT

PM191129 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 20, 14 May 82 pp 8-9

[D. Volskiy article: "South Atlantic: Mainsprings of Conflict"]

[Text] At first few people took the Anglo-Argentine clash over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) seriously. Some Western observers even chuckled at what they saw as the "musical comedy" nature of the conflict. But in 6 weeks the conflict has developed into extremely fierce fighting, if not a real war. The Thatcher government clearly did not expect British warships to go to the bottom as well as Argentine ships. Had London known that in advance, maybe it would not have decided on the deliberate escalation of the conflict -- deliberate, and even provocative, escalation because the British Government took each new step along the road to war at a moment when possibilities of a peaceful settlement seemed to have arisen. The British Tories virtually made an official announcement that a settlement would be possible only after "blood had been shed." A. Haig's mediating mission was regarded in London -- and seemingly in Washington, too -- merely as a means of gaining time for troop movements. And when the British armada neared the Falklands, it was the Reagan government that gave it the signal for action by ostentatiously revealing its pro-British posture. However, London already knew of it in any case: Before this the Americans had placed at the disposal of the British command intelligence information, their military facilities on Ascension Island and even, according to the GUARDIAN, giant Galaxy transport aircraft to transfer Harrier fighter-bombers. All this gives grounds for regarding Washington as a de facto accomplice in the anti-Argentine expedition.

Washington is not alone. London's the DAILY TELEGRAPH reports that the Chilean junta allowed British transport aircraft to land on the famous Easter Island, where there is a good modern airfield. Moreover, a Chilean tanker was included in the British squadron so that the warships sent to the South Atlantic could refuel in time. Finally NATO headquarters in Brussels has leaked to the press the information that it regards the "British expedition" as a "service" to the bloc. Why? Because it provides an opportunity to test new weapons systems in "complex climatic conditions" and to expand the Atlantic bloc's "sphere of competence."

In short, London was clearly not acting at its own risk. And although, of course, no one knows when, where and how the plans for the escalation in the South Atlantic were agreed, one thing seems clear: The British expeditionary troops have assumed the function of the shock detachment of international neocolonialist forces and of those reactionary circles in the South Atlantic zone itself which are associated with those forces.

But, the reader will say, where is the political logic in this? After all, it would be hard to find anywhere on Earth emptier, bleaker and further from the political and economic centers of the modern world than the South Atlantic, with its lead-colored waters and icy winds. Is it so necessary to the present-day colonialists, who hanker after far more tempting "zones of vital interests"? After all, most people retained only dim recollections of the existence of the Falkland archipelago itself from their school geography course, and no one knew that the Falkland Islands Company, which is connected with British capital, owns 43 percent of the land of the archipelago and around half of the 600,000 sheep and has control of exports and imports, was operating there.

The company is a giant by local standards of course, but this mini-monopoly could not really set in motion the British war machine, and not just the British, as we have seen! The rumors of oil finds on the shelf of the islands scarcely played the crucial role either. And -- which is the main point -- isn't it strange that the target of such a widely prepared offensive operation was Argentina, whose military government has never been an opponent of either Washington or NATO and was, moreover, regarded by the Reagan administration as a potential ally. Maybe the current dramatic events are merely the result of a chance combination of circumstances that have had spontaneous consequences?

Well, there's no gainsaying that the factor of chance and spontaneity plays a role in politics. No one, of course, could suppose that a short circuit would occur precisely on the Falklands and precisely now. But the short circuit itself is in a way the natural result of the policy of imperialism, which in recent decades has attached increasing significance to the South Atlantic. "The region is exceptionally important to the West as a whole and the United States in particular," U.S. Admiral E. Zumwalt, former U.S. Navy chief of staff, wrote in 1978. "We depend to a considerable extent, and in some cases totally, on the region for deliveries of types of raw materials such as bauxites and alumina, chromium and manganese ore, nickel and its concentrates, tin, tungsten and zinc.... Innumerable other types of raw material are ferried across the South Atlantic to the United States in smaller quantity."

Let us make things clear: All these are strategic raw materials needed primarily for the military industry. Like oil, which is also delivered to the United States and West Europe via South Atlantic waters. That is the distant route traveled by supertankers, which the Suez Canal still cannot take. What if the canal is again closed, as happened in 1967, when it was blocked by ships bombed by Israeli aircraft? Clearly, the route round Africa would then be the only sea route between NATO's sphere of operation and the Indian Ocean. Moreover, the development of events in Central America is prompting Washington also to envisage a situation in which it would be unable to use the Panama Canal for military purposes. Finally, the southern and especially the southwestern part of the Atlantic is regarded as the gateway to Antarctica. It is for all these reasons that the grim and stormy waters washing Cape Horn and the Falkland Islands are beckoning to the American admirals.

They would like to close off the Atlantic Ocean in the south in good time. "Brazil and Argentina," Adm E. Zumwalt dreamed 4 years ago, "are historical friends and allies of the United States and are ideally placed to set in motion [vvesti v delo] our naval forces and to provide strongpoints for the U.S. Navy should the need to mount combat operations arise." The Washington global strategists have shaken the dust of the archives off the project formulated back in the fifties for creating SATO -- a South Atlantic bloc into which they intended to inveigle South Africa on one shore of the ocean and Brazil, Argentina and lesser Latin American countries on the other. The Reagan administration, which is so fond of "simple but reliable" military solutions of all problems, set about trying with particular persistence to implement this project. It may have set about trying, but it looks as though its zeal had the reverse effect. As recently as a year ago, in May 1981, the leaders of Argentina and Brazil stated officially that the South Atlantic must be not "a region of international tension and confrontation" but "a zone of peaceful cooperation and development." The Argentine military government refused to yield to Washington's pressure on another important issue, too -- the issue of trade and economic relations with the socialist countries and in particular grain deliveries to the Soviet Union. Finally, in early April it ignored the White House's "advice" not to send troops to the Falklands, which, as is well known, Argentina has always regarded as belonging to it. But does all this mean that Washington politicians were simply irritated and subsequently acted under the influence of emotion?

Emotions may be motivating the policy of the Thatcher cabinet, which wants to play on them in order to stay in power, but certainly not that of the Reagan administration. The Washington figures have neither a yearning for the colonial past nor a desire to portray themselves as "valiant knights" defending their "kith and kin" -- the 2,000 people of Scottish origin living on the islands, who, incidentally, are suffering very tangibly as a result of the British troops' actions. Washington is even less concerned than London about their fate. The United States is motivated by a dubious calculation dictated not only by its interest in the South Atlantic.

It will be recalled in this connection that immediately after the defeat in Vietnam the United States reoriented itself toward the so-called "island strategy," whose advocates prefer to create military bases not in densely populated countries, but on islands isolated from political storms, such as Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, for they can be turned into fortified outposts not only at intersections of sea routes but on approaches to continents gripped by liberation movements. It is now obvious that the Falklands, comparatively close to the South American mainland, were not forgotten in these plans. It is no accident that the American projects for a settlement of the present conflict boiled down to plans to deploy on the islands "multilateral forces" with the participation of U.S. troops, but in actual fact under their control. These plans are clearly copied from the "multinational forces" that have succeeded the Israeli occupiers in Sinai, where the American command has deployed specially trained landing units from the Rapid Deployment Force. Who knows whether preparations are not being made to deploy them with equal rapidity near Latin America?

There is another aspect to this whole business. By supporting the British military operations against Argentina the Reagan administration is clearly trying to keep in its political sights not only this particular country but the ruling circles of other developing states, including states with a pro-Western orientation. Let them not even dream of an independent policy or of equality with their partners among the industrial capitalist countries; let them know their modest place! In this way attempts are being made to exert psychological pressure on neighboring fast-developing Brazil and on states a long way from the South Atlantic like Egypt, say, or even Saudi Arabia, with all its financial power.

However, there are many hints in the Western press that it is not just to the developing countries that they want to demonstrate the notorious "determination" that shows statecraft least of all. These hints were deciphered by the DAILY TELEGRAH in a dispatch from... where do you think? Moscow. It transpires that "diplomats from NATO countries' embassies in Moscow are claiming unofficially that Britain's military response to Argentina is a useful reminder to the Soviet Union that the West will use force if it is provoked on a question of principle."

Leaving till another time the argument about who provoked whom in the Falklands, we will merely note that there was hardly any need for a reminder of NATO's aggressiveness. Moreover, the British Conservative newspaper simply can't make it all add up: If "diplomats from NATO countries' embassies" believe that Moscow has received a "useful reminder" in the Falklands, how can those same diplomats "expect Moscow to make substantial propaganda capital out of Britain's military operations in the region of the Falkland Islands"? One thing excludes the other and the reason why is clear: Both are fictions that have nothing whatever to do with the way the Soviet Union actually views the Falkland crisis.

The USSR's real line regarding conflicts arising in the Western Hemisphere was set out by L.I. Brezhnev 4 May at a dinner in the Kremlin. Resolutely condemning the actions of the forces trying to retain or regain positions of dominance and to foist foreign oppression on the peoples, he stressed:

"Here, as in other parts of the world, the Soviet Union proceeds from its principled policy of eliminating existing hotbeds of tension and preventing new ones, preventing interference in the internal affairs of states and peoples and settling disputed issues by peaceful means, at the negotiating table...."

That is the line to which Soviet diplomacy is subscribing in the United Nations, which is engaged in settling [zanyalas uregulirovaniyem] the conflict in the South Atlantic. As for the Anglo-Saxon powers, it would be worth their while to make a sober analysis of the development of events and then they would presumably realize that they are reaping by no means the fruits that they wanted to grow. "Washington's policy in Latin America," FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE notes, "threatens to collapse unless the conflict is settled.... Latin American solidarity cannot be understimated." Discontent is also brewing in the West European NATO countries. They are seeing for themselves with alarm, STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG writes, that "the United States can be dragged into any conflict." "The world will feel even more afraid after the events surrounding the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)," the paper says. Indeed, the repercussions may prove to be most unforeseen and unexpected. For instance, South Africa is clearly not averse to seizing on the "new strategic situation" in the South Atlantic to expedite its plans for a large-scale invasion of Angola. And who will guarantee that the Begin government is not going to take advantage of the fact that the world's attention has been diverted by the events in the Falklands to implement the plans which Israel has long cherished for an attack on the Palestinians, Lebanon and Syria? After all, if Washington is giving every encouragement to the British Government's aggressive actions, the Israeli militarists have all the more guarantees that it will support their new aggression, too.

In short, the flame that has blazed up must be extinguished for the sake of world security. This can only be done on the basis of justice and law.

PEREZ DE CUELLAR DESCRIBES MEDIATION EFFORTS

LD200946 Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] New York, 20 May, TASS - Private consultations of the Security Council were held at United Nations headquarters. The question was discussed of ways of attaining a peaceful settlement of the conflict around the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands and the role of the United Nations in this.

Javier Perez de Cuellar, the Secretary General of the United Nations, addressed the Security Council members with a report on the results of his efforts in recent days for a settlement of the conflict. He said that as a result of a series of meetings between him and the representatives of the governments of Argentina and Britain agreement had been reached on some items of the plan he had suggested for the settlement, but stressed that several more days were needed to try to concert the positions of the sides.

The members of the Security Council expressed support for the efforts of the Secretary General.

In a statement to correspondents after the consultations, Javier Perez de Cuellar emphasized that the price of failure in the talks, measured in human suffering and the loss of human lives, would be far too high for them to refrain from continuing their efforts. The last urgent steps must be taken at this crucial moment to achieve the necessary agreement for a reasonable settlement.

Jorge Enrique Ros, Argentina's deputy foreign minister, who heads the Argentine delegation at the talks at the United Nations headquarters, told correspondents that Argentina continued fully supporting the efforts by the United Nations secretary general for a peaceful settlement of the conflict through negotiations. The British position struck an obvious discord both with the general mood of the majority of Security Council members and Argentina's constructive line. Anthony Parsons, the British permanent representative at the United Nations, who recently returned from London with new instructions from Margaret Thatcher and the members of the Cabinet, laid emphasis, above all, on the deep differences in the positions of the sides and his pessimistic assessment of the existing situation. It is thought in United Nations circles that Britain deliberately delays continuation of the talks and is organizing large-scale armed invasion of the islands.

ALEKSANDROV ARTICLE ON USSR-PRC RELATIONS

LD192132 Moscow TASS in English 2118 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 20 May, TASS -- Follows an article entitled "On Soviet-Chinese Relations" by Igor Aleksandrov published in today's PRAVDA.

Relations between two neighbouring states, the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, have always been and continue to be of great importance. They constitute not only a bilateral problem but also an important factor affecting the interests of a vast region and the world as a whole.

"We all remember the time when the Soviet Union and People's China were bound by ties of friendship and comradely cooperation," Leonid Brezhnev said in his speech in Tashkent on March 24, 1982. "We have never considered the state of hostility and alienation between our countries to be a normal phenomenon."

The revolutionary struggle of the Chinese people has always enjoyed the comprehensive support of the Soviet people, the CPSU, our state, the communists and the other progressive forces of all the countries. After 1949, when the People's Republic of China was formed, the peoples of the USSR and China were united by common ideals and goals in their struggle for the restructuring and development of society on the principles of socialism. Cooperation based on the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance of February 14, 1950, acquired the magnitude and diversity without precedent in the history of our countries.

The Soviet Union assisted in every way it could in the establishment and progress of People's China.

This was what the interaction between the USSR and new China on the international scene was directed at, as well. The Soviet Union never supported in any form, as Leonid Brezhnev pointed out anew, the so-called "concept of two Chinas." The USSR has always recognized and recognizes today the sovereignty of the People's Republic of China over the Taiwan Island. During acute international crises our country took a firm position of solidarity with and support for its ally. The USSR stood from beginning to end for the removal of injustices that once existed with regard of the People's Republic of China at the United Nations.

The strengthening of the international positions of the PRC, the ensuring of its security and independent existence and China's contribution to the cause of social progress and socialism both within the national framework and in the international plane were related to the Soviet-Chinese alliance, to China's cooperation with all the countries of the socialist community and to the pursual by it of a policy generally meeting the socialist principles.

Soviet-Chinese relations actually became the most important of those favourable foreign policy factors that were needed by the PRC to accomplish the tasks of social, political and economic progress.

Even today, when the wave of anti-Sovietism does not abate in China, they have to admit there that it was that early period of the PRC's existence -- keynoted, as everyone knows, y friendship and mutually-beneficial cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries -- that was particularly fruitful in the country's progress on the road of socialist transformations, the development of its economy, science and culture, the improvement of the well-being of the broad masses of the working people, and the solution of the problems inherited from old, semicolonial China.

It is hardly necessary to review anew in this article the reasons of the emergence of acute alienation between our states. However, it is obvious that quite a few complex problems have piled up during the more than two decades of this alienation.

The 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses, the plenary meetings of the party's Central Committee and the speeches of Soviet leaders clearly and explicitly stated and continue to state our approach to the PRC.

These documents and practice itself show: Whatever aspect of Soviet-Chinese relations we take, it is easy to see that the USSR has never been the initiator of their deterioration. Conversely, it has sought constructive dialogue in every way.

The Soviet Union's striving to establish normal relations with the People's Republic of China is prompted not by any transitory considerations of the moment but by its principled course in international affairs.

In the present-day complex international situation the point is whether relations between two neighboring countries should continue to slide down.

Apparently, they should not.

There has never been nor is there any threat to the PRC from the USSR. The Soviet Union has not had nor has territorial or other claims to the People's Republic of China. It is prepared to improve relations with China without any preliminary conditions.

The Soviet Union believes that the settlement of political problems could ensure in the best possible way the normalization of bilateral relations. As far back as the 1960's the USSR made a series of major initiatives. The Soviet proposals on summit meetings, on the conclusion of a treaty on the non-use of force and a non-aggression treaty, on holding talks to normalize and improve state-to-state relations and on signing a document on principles of relationships between the two countries are well known. The 26th CPSU Congress reiterated the Soviet Union's intention to build relations with the PRC on a goodneighborly basis. It stated that all the earlier Soviet proposals aimed at normalizing relations with China remianed in force, just as our feeling of friendship and respect for the Chinese people remained unchanged.

More than a year ago the USSR offered the PRC to discuss jointly the question of implementing confidence-building measures in the Far East which could lead to lessening tension and strengthening peace in that region. In September 1981 the Soviet Union made the proposal to continue the Soviet-Chinese border talks. The Chinese side in its reply seemed to agree that these talks should be continued but proposed that they be put off indefinitely under the pretext of the need of "substantial preparations" for their resumption. A note of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR to the embassy of the PRC on February 3, 1982, said that, in view of the statement of the Chinese side, the Soviet Union was prepared to continue these talks and expected notification of the Chinese side's readiness for them.

The Soviet Union is ready to continue at any time the border talks in order to reach mutually-acceptable decisions, and also to discuss the question of possible measures to strengthen mutual trust on the Soviet-Chinese border.

The USSR has repeatedly voiced its desire to reach agreement on any measures acceptable to both sides to improve Soviet-Chinese relations on the basis of respect for mutual interests, non-intervention in each other's internal affairs and mutual benefit, of course, without any detriment of third countries. This applies to economic, scientific, cultural and also to political contacts -- to the extent to which both sides are prepared to take some concrete steps or other in any of these spheres.

As for bilateral contacts proper, after the "Cultural Revolution" the Soviet-Chinese relations have been maintained at a certain level. As before, embassies are functioning in both states. Trade is carried out on the basis of the sides' mutual interests, although its volue does not correspond to the potentialities of the two countries. Regular railway and air traffic and postal and telegraph communications are maintained between the USSR and the PRC.

Conferences of the mixed commission on shipping in the frontier areas of rivers are held annually, a mixed railway border commission operates, and contacts exist between individual departments of the two states of questions of interest to them.

The participation of representatives of both sides in different international forums, conferences, symposia and sports competitions held in the USSR and China has expanded. Non-official visits of scientists and specialists from the Soviet Union to the PRC and from the PRC to the Soviet Union are becoming practice.

The recent proposals made by the Soviet Union to the Chinese side on establishing contacts in science and technology and on exchanging groups of students reflect the constructive position of the USSR.

The speech of Leonid Brezhnev on March 24, 1982, in Tashkent plays a special role on the initiatives made by our party and its leadership with a view to normalizing Soviet-Chinese relations. The new Soviet initiatives contained in that speech are the direct extension and further development of the Soviet Union's principled policy towards China and of the numerous constructive proposals which have already been put to the Chinese side. These proposals are proof of our honest approach to Soviet-Chinese relations and of our desire to facilitate the process of their normalization.

It was stated in Beijing that the Chinese side had paid attention to the considerations voiced by the president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet but that it would judge the position of the USSR by "practical deeds."

But when it comes to "practical deeds," the leaders of the PRC are making a whole range of preliminary demands which the USSR must meet before any Soviet-Chinese talks begin. These include renunciation of support and assistance to the Mongolian People's Republic, the Indochinese countries and Afghanistan, the unilateral withdrawal of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union from the border with the PRC, and recognition of China's "rights" to vast areas of the USSR. These demands, made earlier, were reiterated in the statements of high-ranking party and government leaders.

What can be said about these demands? To begin with, it is clear that their authors still have no desire to reckon with the realities of international affairs and that the piling up of all sorts of preliminary conditions bordering on ultimatums in no way testifies to the striving of the Chinese side to find a way out of the blind alley in which Soviet-Chinese relations are at the moment.

As for the Soviet Union, whatever level we take it has never allowed itself to make disrespectful statements about its Chinese neighbour nor made any preliminary conditions for sitting down to the negotiating table. Presumably, this principle should be observed mutually.

It was clearly stated anew in Leonid Brezhnev's speech in Tashkent that the Soviet Union is prepared to seek agreement without any preliminary conditions on measures to improve Soviet-Chinese relations that would be acceptable to both sides and, of course, do no damage to third countries.

When Beijing makes obviously unacceptable preliminary conditions as "payment" for the possible improvement of relations between the USSR and the PRC, this cannot be viewed as anything short of a show of the deliberate unwillingness to normalize Soviet-Chinese relations.

It should be added here that the Beijing leaders and the press of the PRC continue to make statements and turn out publications that are hostile towards our country, calling for the establishment of an international anti-Soviet front and a "framework for joining counteraction" to the USSR. Defying the truth, Beijing propaganda portrays the Soviet Union as China's main enemy and the "main source of the war threat."

It is difficult to shake off the impression that short-sighted calculations prompted not by the interests of socialism and the Chinese people but by the Sinocentric and hegemonistic ambitions still prevail over the genuine and long-term interests of the country in the minds of the Beijing leaders.

Exploiting international tension and contradictions between the USSR and the USA and getting the Western capitalist countries to invest more heavily in the modernization and militarization of China under the promissory note of anti-Sovietism given to them, the Beijing "hawks" are pushing the imperialists in every way into confrontation with the USSR, although everyone understands to what irreparable consequences it may lead in the age of nuclear missiles.

The Soviet Union is against any conflicts anywhere, including, naturally, Asia. We want China to be a good neighbour to all countries without exception, those bordering on it and lying close to it, including, naturally, the socialist countries, and seek to achieve this. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the other Indochinese countries and the Mongolian People's Republic are constantly stating their intention to maintain good relations with China.

We regard a peaceful solution in Asia as an essential condition for the successful development of the countries of that continent, which in turn would become a major prerequisite of stability both in that region and all over the world. This applies to China as well. We think that under conditions of detente and a lasting peace it can use far more forces for domestic construction, for overcoming the grim Maoist legacy, the consequences of the "Cultural Revolution", carry out socialist development for the sake of improving the well-being of the people, and consistently make progress along the road of becoming a thriving socialist power. This constitutes a major guarantee of the dependable normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations.

The USSR has never interfered nor interferes in the internal affairs of the PRC. At the same time we criticize a number of aspects of the policy (primarily foreign policy) pursued by the Chinese leaders because this policy does not correspond to the socialist principles and norms and does damage to the Soviet Union, to the entire socialist community and to the cause of world peace. We criticize primarily the blocking of the course of the Chinese leaders with imperialist policy, not only because this course heats up the international situation, which is already explosive, but also because it complicates the prospects of socialism in China.

The historical experience of China itself and our present-day reality convince us that the imperialists have never been, are not and will never become friends with socialism. They only look for a chance to "bleed white" the socialist states, in particular, by dragging them into confrontation, into the arms race.

It is believed in the Soviet Union that the improvement of Soviet-Chinese state-to-state relations is long overdue precisely because it is promoted by the vital interests of the peoples of both the USSR and China.

Bilateral dialogue should be conducted without any preliminary conditions and movement to an agreement should be reciprocal. It is unrealistic to expect positive results when one of the sides makes a whole number of constructive initiatives and proposals while the other busies itself with making up pretexts for declining them.

The USSR wanted and wants to see a good neighbour in China. It is our profound belief that there exists a real possibility for improving Soviet-Chinese relations. To miss this possibility or to deliberately pass it by means to act contrary to the interests of the peoples of the two countries and to the broad international interests. No one can -- or is going to -- dictate to the Government of the PRC how to act.

But does China itself need a deadlock in Soviet-Chinese relations? What has it given or is giving it? It is particularly important to answer this question from the point of view of the main task of our time, that of ensuring a stable peace at present and in the future and the possibility of converting all the forces and resources to peaceful construction. Who benefits by Soviet-Chinese enmity? Apparently, only those in the West who, according to a Japanese newspaper, "have always feared the very idea that a thaw may begin one day in relations between China and the Soviet Union."

The Soviet approach to China is not opportunistic nor is it determined by a striving to cash in on difficulties in its relations with the West, primarily with the United States. No, this approach is prompted by concern for peace and the good of the peoples. There is every possibility for making Soviet-Chinese relations a stabilizing and constructive element on a regional and a global scale.

Sooner or later unresolved problems will have to be removed from Soviet-Chinese relations. A genuine settlement of these problems would meet the aspirations and interests of the peoples of the two countries, the interests of improving the international situation as a whole.

COMMENTARY ATTACKS PRC STAND ON CHEMICAL WARFARE

OW190915 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1230 GMT 18 May 82

[(Mitin) commentary]

[Text] Today marks the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Geneva convention banning the use of military means and hostile actions that may result in ruining the natural environment. Station observer (Mitin) comments on this occasion as follows:

The draft of the convention protecting the natural environment from ruin due to military or other hostile actions was drawn up and approved by the Geneva disarmament committee based on a Soviet proposal, winning the support of large numbers of countries one after another. However, this convention was signed after a very lengthy period of time. It came into effect in the autumn of 1978 after being ratified by 20 countries.

The question of banning the destruction of the natural environment became especially acute during the U.S. aggression in Indochina. The United States, after failing to achieve its objectives by means of war in Indochina, resorted to extensive chemical warfare against the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean people. The U.S. forces used over 96,000 tons of defoliants and more than 7,000 tons of toxins, chiefly toxic chemicals. According to the U.S. Army headquarters, defoliants were used in order to expose guerrilla centers in South Vietnam and destroy grain bases of the patriotic forces there. What the U.S. forces in fact did in the tropical forests was to denude the forests and also totally destroy both animals and plants. In addition to burning down towns, the aggressors also destroyed crops, forests, irrigation networks and the soil, rendering the farmland economically useless for a long period of time. The use of toxic chemicals by the U.S. forces in Indochina brought about profound ecological changes and caused tremendous economic losses in that region. It also irreparably damaged the health of the inhabitants in that part of the globe.

To avoid a recurrence of the Indochinese tragedy, the Soviet Union and other peace-loving countries signed a convention banning the use of means of destroying the natural environment in the course of military or hostile actions, thereby putting a new brake on the military adventurists. The convention was signed by most of the UN member nations. The United States also was forced to sign it.

But the United States must abide by the provisions embodied in this convention in the first place. Article 1 of the convention stipulates: Each participant nation of this treaty should refrain from using means of ruining the natural environment in an extensive, lasting and serious manner, militarily or by any other hostile action, for the purpose of destroying, damaging or harming another signatory nation. Facts, however, show that the U.S. authorities ignored not only the international norms of this convention but their obligations. Washington has adopted a new expensive program with far-reaching goals to boost its chemical weapons. More new weapons of immense destructiveness to the natural environment have been added to the U.S. arsenal. In so doing, the United States has not only violated the aforementioned convention but also the 1925 Geneva accord prohibiting the use of toxic chemicals and poisonous gas or bacterial weapons.

A massive movement has been launched in the world today to protest against the United States for preparing for chemical warfare that terribly threatens human lives and the natural environment. Government and public opinion in the developing countries, including countries that experienced destruction by U.S. weapons, has played a positive role in this movement. According to recent reports, U.S.-made chemical weapons are now being used against people in El Salvador, Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

The Chinese leaders however have been taking a despicable stand on this issue. Challenging the world's public opinion, Beijing's official propaganda has not only paved the way for the U.S. imperialists' chemical warfare but also defended the U.S. imperialists' savage actions in using chemical weapons.

The Chinese troops that invaded Vietnam in 1979 extensively used chemical weapons including nerve-paralyzing poisonous gas. China has not signed any international agreement on arms control, nor has it signed the 1977 convention prohibiting the use of means destroying the natural environment. This convention does not suit Beijing's long-range goals because its purpose is to reduce the threat of war and ease tension. The Beijing leaders' goal is to aggravate international tension to the best of their ability. To this end, they have to fawn upon the imperialist aggressive strategy mapped out by the U.S. authorities.

U.S. EFFORTS AGAINST LOANS TO CEMA STATES VIEWED

PM191449 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 20, 14 May 82 pp 18-20

[O. Morgachev article: "Risky Game" -- carried as part of "Credits and Politics" feature]

[Excerpts] Washington is taking yet another step toward cold war with the Soviet Union. The unleashing of a new round of the arms race, the curtailment of trade, scientific, technical and cultural ties and the introduction of various kinds of economic sanctions are now being supplemented by attempts to organize a credit blockade. "Any encouragement of the continued granting of Western loans to Moscow, especially by the governments of democratic (capitalist -- NOVOYE VREMYA editor's note) countries, is financially imprudent and politically unjustified," F. Ickle, under secretary of defense for policy, stated recently, setting out the credo of the Washington "hawks." Washington has placed the question of credit restrictions on the socialist countries on the agenda of the next conference of the seven leading capitalist countries in Versailles this June.

Washington's head-on attack on East-West currency and credit relations is no accident. After all, it was to a considerable extent thanks to the successful development of credit ties in the seventies that the rapid growth in the trade between the West European countries and Japan and the Soviet Union and the other socialist states was secured. Underlining these ties would inevitably lead to the reduction of the trade. For this reason the United States believes that the granting of credits to the Soviet Union as L. Eagleburger, assistant secretary of state for political affiars, recently declared, is "an important strategic issue." He called on the European allies "to formulate a collective stance on financial credits to the Soviet bloc."

A U.S. Government delegation headed by Under Secretary of State J. Buckley was sent to West Europe in March for the purposes of formulating a "collective stance." The American delegation held a series of talks with the leaders of the FRG, France, Britain and Italy and at NATO headquarters in Brussels. On the American delegation's return from Europe its official report was heard by President R. Reagan at a National Security Council session. The White House statement on the session indicated that the United States intends to "hold consultations with the allies with a view to organizing a meeting at which agreements could be reached on restricting officially-guaranteed credits granted to the Soviet Union."

According to the Western press, Washington, along with its NATO allies and Japan, intends to set up a special organ to regulate and monitor the granting of credits to the socialist countries under state auspices -- in other words, a kind of "credit COCOM" (footnote: COCOM is the coordinating committee to control the export of strategic goods to the socialist countries that was set up in 1949 and includes 14 NATO countries (not Iceland) and Japan.) The organ's competence is also to include the authorization of private banks to grant credits to the socialist countries.

The Western leaders ought to consider what the attempts to use credits as a "political weapon" may cost their countries. The establishment of a "credit blockade" may compel the socialist countries to review the whole package of trade and economic relations with the capitalist states that take part in Washington's risky political game.

They Are Weakening Their Competitors

The White House is also embarking on this game because it calculates that an increase in international tension "will establish discipline" in NATO and will weaken its rivals' positions in world trade and the currency and financial systems and increase their dependence on the United States. In this the Reagan administration has the support of influential American business circles.

Because of Washington's present political course they cannot enjoy the advantages of "Eastern trade" themselves, so they are trying to prevent their West European and Japanese rivals from doing so either. Orders from the socialist countries not only load production capacities and help maintain and increase production under the conditions of the economic crisis, but the considerable volume of orders for industrial equipment enables West European and Japanese firms to develop the large-series capital-intensive production of complex equipment, which is unprofitable in small series. These orders are particularly important for the West European firms, which have a narrower financial and economic base than their transatlantic rivals. The large-scale orders from the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries give the West European firms additional opportunities to improve their competitiveness and to squeeze the American monopolies in the world capitalist market.

Besides the political motives, their desire to weaken the countries that are both allies and rivals and bind them more closely to itself explains the U.S. wish to prevent or at least delay implementation of the Soviet-West Europe "gas-for-pipes" plan and the Soviet-Japanese plan for opening up oil and gas deposits on the shelf of Sakhalin Island. For these same reasons the Reagan administration, with the support of the American oil, gas and coal monopolies and the banks that finance them, is foisting credit and trade sanctions against Poland on West Europe and trying to prevent the restoration of Polish coal deliveries to the West European countries.

These motives explain the feverish activeness of the Washington administration and the American private banks, which are seeking to destroy the credit foundations of the trade and economic ties between the West European countries and Japan and the CEMA countries. Even the first steps, particularly the decision to increase the interest rates on loans to the Soviet Union and the planned restrictions on the granting of state-guaranteed credits, will be a painful blow to the commercial interests of a whole group of West European firms. These measures may make tenders from firms in France, Italy and a number of other countries uncompetitive compared with those from their stronger rivals. And the creation of a "credit COCOM," combined with the existing "strategic COCOM," will effectively place West European and Japanese trade with the socialist countries under the total control of Washington and will enable the latter to torpedo virtually any deal with the socialist states. And only a shortsighted policy on the part of a number of West European banks can explain their compliance with the U.S. diktat on questions of providing credit for the socialist countries.

The U.S. attempts to organize a credit blockade of the socialist countries highlight yet again the disorganizing role that the United States plays in contemporary international economic relations. They are evidence of the refusal by American big business to come to terms with the economic interests of other countries, its own political allies included.

As for the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, they fear no blockades. The socialist community has sufficient internal resources for its socioeconomic development.

POLISH PAPER ON SUBVERSION BY U.S. DIPLOMATS

LD192304 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1438 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 19 May (TASS) -- A ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI commentary states that the scope of responsibilities and interests of American diplomats working in Warsaw, as has been seen, goes far beyond the fulfillment of diplomatic functions. They take an active part in intelligence service activity and take part in the creation of opposition structures in Poland.

American diplomats give representatives of antisocialist organizations and groups in Poland support not only with advice, recommendations and instructions, but with material aid in the form of various allowances, the paper notes.

They willingly give them technical communications equipment and help in the creation of printing bases. It was not by chance that up to the time of the introduction of martial law, the leaders of the "Solidarity" trade union association boastfully stated that if the trade union were not given access to radio and television they would create their own radio and television stations.

A candidate was even nominated for the post of director of the radio station, who turned out to be a certain Najder, today heading the Polish section of [Radio] Free Europe. It is also not a secret that the future workers of the "Solidarity" radio station underwent a corresponding period of training in Western subversive ideological centers.

At the present time, the commentary says, sending printing and other equipment to Poland has become an extremely complex matter, but even here the American "well-wishers" have found an outlet. Without a twinge of conscience the special services of the United States are actively making use of the channel that is earmarked for rendering assistance to the Poles in the form of parcels being sent to Poland with foodstuffs and medicine by various Western charitable organizations.

The American subversive services are substituting foodstuffs with subversive literature, miniature typographical equipment, dye and duplicating equipment.

These anti-Polish actions clearly reflect the hatred which the imperialist circles of the United States nurture toward socialism, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes in conclusion.

TASS REPORTS KULIKOV MEETING WITH JARUZELSKI

LD191958 Moscow TASS in English 1921 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 19 May, TASS -- As the Polish news agency PAP reported today, General of the Army Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, chairman of the Martial Council of National Redemption, received Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the joint armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states, who is currently here.

The problems of the training and raising the combat readiness of troops were discussed in a friendly atmosphere during the meeting in which General of Armor Florian Siwicki, chief of the General Staff of the Polish Army, took part.

CPSU MESSAGE MARKS DEATH OF BCP'S MIKHAYLOV

LD192212 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has expressed profound condolences to the BCP Central Committee on the occasion of the death of the distinguished Bulgarian politician, statesman and public figure, Army General Ivan Mikhaylov. The life and activity of Ivan Mikhaylov, says the telegram, a veteran of the Bulgarian revolutionary movement, a distinguished organizer of the Bulgarian People's Army and socialist state, were unbreakably linked with the struggle of the Bulgarian people for their social and truly national liberation and the successes of People's Bulgaria in building socialism.

REPORTAGE ON ANGOLAN DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES

Visit to Supreme Soviet

PM190859 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 May 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Parliamentarians' Visit"]

[Text] An Angolan People's Assembly delegation headed by M. Bernardo de Sousa, member of the Central Committee of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party and first secretary of the People's Assembly, arrived in Moscow 11 May on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

On 12 May the parliamentarians visited the USSR Supreme Soviet. The guests were warmly welcomed by A.P. Shitkov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union. The mutual desire to further strengthen interparliamentary contacts, which help to strengthen friendship and cooperation between the two countries' peoples, was expressed during the talks.

Participation in the talks were U.U. Umarov, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet; V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Department; and other officials. The parliamentarians visited the V.I. Lenin's Study and Apartment in the Kremlin museum.

Visit to Kiev

LD181040 Kiev in English to North America 2330 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] As we have already reported, the delegation of the People's Assembly of Angola headed by the member of the MPLA Central Committee-Party of Labor, first secretary of the assembly, Bernardo de Sousa, is visiting Kiev. The members of the delegation were received at the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium. The guests were told about the successes scored by the working people of the republic in all walks of life. Bernardo de Sousa pointed out that the people of Angola fully support the peace program for the eighties outlined by the 26th Congress of the CPSU and the recent peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev.

CPSU PARTY WORKERS DELEGATION VISITS BENIN

PM111037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 82 p 4

[Text] Cotonou, 5 May (TASS) -- A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by N.V. Merenischev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and second secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, was in the People's Republic of Benin on a visit 27 April through 4 May under the plan for ties between the CPSU and the Benin People's Revolutionary Party [PRPB].

The delegation familiarized itself with the PRPB's experience of party organizational work and ideological work. In the course of meetings with leading workes of PRPB standing commissions and the aktiv of party and mass public organizations, a useful exchange of opinions took place on a wide range of questions of party building.

The delegation was received by Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the PRPB Central Committee and president of the republic. The leader of the PRPB and the state of Benin sent cordial greetings and best wishes to L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He expressed deep satisfaction with the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The delegation returned to Moscow.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA ON RESULTS OF USSR VISIT

PM191347 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Deep Satisfaction"]

[Text] Managua, 11 May -- A state delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua has returned to Managua after an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union. Speaking at the capital's international airport, delegation head Daniel Ortega, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front national leadership and coordinator of the Guiding Council of the Government of National Reconstruction, expressed deep satisfaction with the results of the visit.

The Nicaraguan delegation's visit to the USSR, he said, has done much to consolidate the fraternal ties between our countries. The friendship between the Nicaraguan and Soviet peoples is a model of relations between developing and developed countries. While in the Soviet Union the Nicaraguan delegation had a number of extremely useful meetings with L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other Soviet leaders and familiarized itself with the past and present of the world's first worker-peasant state. It is significant that our visit began 4 May -- Nicaragua's day of national dignity -- and ended 9 May, when the entire Soviet people celebrated the anniversary of the victory over Hitler's fascism. In the course of our tour of the Soviet Union we realized the full magnitude of the heroic feat of Soviet people, millions of whom gave their lives in order to free mankind from Nazism.

As a result of our talks with the Soviet side, D. Ortega pointed out, a number of important documents of great importance for the development of the Nicaraguan economy were signed. The Soviet Union has given our country the opportunity of broad economic cooperation based on equality and mutual respect.

L.I. Brezhnev's speech at a Kremlin dinner in the Nicaraguan delegation's honor was a graphic manifestation of the USSR's solidarity with revolutionary Nicaragua, D. Ortega said. The Soviet leader's speech, he stressed, is convincing evidence of the selfless friendship which exists between our countries.

D. Ortega sharply criticized the present U.S. administration's policy toward Latin American states. The conflict between Latin America's interests and Washington's aspirations is becoming more obvious by the day, he said. This is evidenced by the aggressive U.S. intrigues against Nicaragua and the support that the Reagan administration is giving Britain in the conflict with Argentina. The United States, D. Ortega said, must eventually realize that our countries are determined to defend to the utmost their right to independence and national sovereignty.

URUGUAYAN ENVOY ENDS MOSCOW TOUR 11 MAY

PM191425 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 May 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ambassador's Departure"]

[Text] Jorge Barreiro Passano, Uruguay's ambassador to the USSR, left Moscow 11 May.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON 19TH KOMSOMOL CONGRESS

Leaders Attending 19 May

LD192216 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 19 May 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpt] Today is the second day of the 19th Komsomol Congress. The congress delegates and guests welcomed with prolonged applause the arrival of Comrades Gorbachev, Kirilenko. Demichev, Ponomarev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh and Zimyanin.

Yepishev Address

LD191328 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 19 May 82

[Excerpts] At this moment the afternoon session of the 19th All-Union Komsomol [VLKSM] Congress is in progress at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses. Its delegates continue to debate the review report of the Komsomol Central Committee and Central Auditing Commission. In their speeches the delegates are talking about ways of solving the tasks set in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech at the opening of the Komsomol forum.

The floor was given to Aleksey Alekseyevich Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, and hero of the Soviet Union:

[Begin recording] Comrade delegates, permit me, on behalf of the USSR Ministry of Defense and the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, to convey to the congress delegates our army's greetings of good wishes, success at work, good health and prosperity.

A responsible and honored task, the fulfillment of which the party and the people have entrusted to Soviet servicemen, is that of defending the peaceful labor of our people and the gains of socialism. To this end our servicemen are maintaining a combat watch in all corners of our great country and beyond its borders. Everywhere, as befits a Soviet citizen, they worthily bear the lofty title of internationalist and patriot.

When we speak of the servicemen of the army and navy, we emphasize in particular that they basically consist of young people. The units and crews of ships are essentially multinational collectives of young people, the basis of which are Komsomols. The combat readiness of troops and naval forces depends to a large extent on the ideological maturity, military skill and sense of discipline of the young servicemen. It may be realized, therefore, what important tasks are being tackled by the Komsomols of the army and navy. I am able to report to you with satisfaction that our Komsomols realize this and that they are justifying with honor the title of the militant detachment of the Komsomol.

Komsomol organizations, working under the guidance of the political bodies and party organizations, are striving not only to acquire profound and sound knowledge of Marxism-Leninism but to develop among young servicemen the habits of social activeness and the moral attitudes of conscientious warriors in the implementation of the ideas of communism. This is especially important at this moment when the situation in today's world is so alarming and disquieting. The anticommunist hatred of the bellicose forces of imperialism, first and foremost the United States of America, as well as its accomplices, is making the danger of war a harsh reality of our times.

In these conditions the party and the Soviet Government, waging a consistent struggle for peace, are doing everything necessary to ensure the reliable defense of our state and the safety of our friends and allies. Conscious of this, Soviet servicemen have rallied still more closely under the banner of the party and are ready, in accordance with Vladimir Ilich Lenin's legacy, to uphold their communist honor before anyone at any time. [end recording]

(Iosif Ordzhonikidze), first secretary of the Central Committee of the Georgia VLKSM: Aleksey (Peregorodtsev), first secretary of the Sverdlovskiy Obkom VLKSM; and (Valeriy Matkov), student of the Novosibirsk electrotechnical institute, also spoke at the afternoon session.

Foreign Delegates' Greetings

LD191546 Moscow TASS in English 1513 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 19 May, TASS -- The 19th Congress of the Soviet Young Communist League (Komsomol) continued its work in the Kremlin today. The delegates discussed the report delivered yesterday by Boris Pastukhov, the first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

In the afternoon the delegates to the congress and its numerous foreign guests attended the Young Pioneers' parade which took place in the Red Square on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the All-Union Young Pioneers Organization.

The leaders of the delegations of the youth leagues -- of Bulgaria, Stanka Shopovoa; of Hungary, Gyorgy Fejti; of Vietnam, Vu Mao; and of the GDR, Egon Krenz; of Cuba, Carlos Lage Davila -- addressed the congress in speeches of greetings.

The delegates to the congress adopted an appeal to the youth of the world, calling on them to intensify struggle for an end to the arms race, for the removal of the nuclear-war threat.

The congress is to continue its work on May 20.

Disarmament Appeal

LD191528 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 19 May TASS -- The delegates of the 19th Congress of the Leninist Young Communist League of the USSR have issued an appeal to the youth of the world, saying:

"Friends, young people of all countries and continents,

"The 19th congress of the YCL is addressing you these days, alarming ones for the destinies of the world, on behalf of its 41 million members and all Soviet youth. There is a growing threat to world peace. Due to efforts of the militaristic circles of the USA and NATO the arms race is approaching a rubicon beyond which it threatens to go out of control and push mankind into the holocaust of a nuclear catrosophe.

"The line of the opponents of detente for aggravating political tension, reliance by the forces of aggression, militarism and reaction to diktat and subordination of the real interests of the peoples in different regions of the world to their 'vital interests' are doing great harm to international security.

"Launching sites for new American nuclear missiles are already being prepared in the heart of Europe, a continent where the victory over fascism and aggression was paid for with the priceless lives of millions of people. Attempts are being made to get the Europeans and all mankind accustomed to the criminal idea of the admissibility of a 'limited nuclear war' and a first atomic strike. Militaristic hysteria falls as a heavy burden on the shoulders of the younger generation. It encourages the squandering of material and spiritual wealth of society, wealth which by right should be inherited by youth.

"The forces of militarism are trying to deceive youth, to conceal the real source of the imminent danger. We, your contemporaries, declare: All talk about the imaginary 'Soviet menace' is an impudent and cynical lie. The Soviet Union threatens no one, nor does it seek confrontation with any state. There is no such type of arms which the Soviet Union would not agree to limit or ban on a reciprocal basis.

"The Soviet Union is prepared for most radical accords toward this end with other countries. This is the objective of the peace programme for the eighties and the new constructive peace initiatives for the USSR, put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the tireless fighter for peace and the happiness of the peoples. The peaceable policy of our homeland fully meets the interests of Soviet youth and expresses the will of the entire Soviet people. It is prompted by a sincere desire for peace for all mankind.

"The struggle against the war danger and the arms race is a matter of concern to all and everyone. Youth should fully realise its responsibility for preserving and strengthening peace. There exist all possibilities today for raising a powerful barrier to the forces of aggression and war.

"The Leninist Young Communist League, all the Soviet youth are determined to do everything possible to remove the danger of nuclear war, to uphold a lasting and just peace for all states and peoples. In the struggle for these sacred goals we express readiness for joint actions. Neither distances nor differing views can and must prevent us from barring the way of the forces of madness and war.

"We urge the youth of all countries:

"To rebut resolutely the machinations of militarism;
"To redouble efforts in the struggle for stopping the arms race;
"To remove the threat of nuclear war.

"May the anti-militaristic unity of world youth grow stronger!

"We shall not allow the world to be blown up."

YOUNG PIONEERS COMMEMORATE ANNIVERSARY

Television Relay of Parade

LD191102 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0720 GMT on 19 May carries a 69-minute relay from Red Square in Moscow of a parade commemorating the 60th anniversary of the Soviet All-Union Pioneers.

The relay begins with distant shots of the Young Pioneers marching into Red Square and pans to the Lenin Mausoleum. A distant shot of the leaders on the reviewing stand is shown, cutting away to the crowd. After Young Pioneers have laid flowers around the Lenin Mausoleum, Komsomol First Secretary Boris Pastukhov begins to read the greetings message from Brezhnev. The camera shows from left to right an unidentified woman, Chernenko, Pastukhov, another unidentified woman and Grishin. As Pastukhov continues to read the message, the camera pans from right to left, showing unidentified officials, Promyslov, Zimyanin, Kapitnov, Grishin, an unidentified woman, Pastukhov, Chernenko, an unidentified woman, other officials and Army General Yepishev.

As the ceremony continues, a group of Young Pioneers present flowers to Chernenko, Pastukhov, Grishin and the other officials on the reviewing stand. Groups of young Pioneers march past the stand as the camera intercuts to medium shots of leaders waving and watching the procession. The relay ends with distant shots of the Lenin memorial and Red Square.

Brezhnev Greeting

LD191054 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0735 GMT 19 May 82

[Greetings to All-Union Pioneer organization from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; read by Boris Pastukhov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, during ceremony at Red Square in Moscow to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the Pioneer organization -- live]

[Text] To the Pioneer organization named after Lenin:

Dear young Leninists, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, I ardently and sincerely congratulate you, your guides, teachers and parents on a big, joyous festival, the 60th anniversary of the All-Union Pioneer organization named after Vladimir Ilich Lenin. [applause]

From the first Pioneer detachments to a multimillion strong children's communist organization -- that is the remarkable path that the Pioneers of the country of the Soviets has taken under the leadership of the party and their militant guide, the Leninist Komsomol. The annals of the Pioneer organization are an integral part of the glorious biography of our multinational motherland. Many generations of Soviet people have received their first lessons in ideological tempering, collectivism and comradeship in Pioneer collectives, and have kept forever fond memories of their Pioneer detachments. Our party appraises highly the work of the Pioneer organization in teaching school children industriousness, diligence in learning and an ardent aspiration to be true to the traditions of the older generations. We are gratified that the younger generation is growing up to be inquisitive, curious, cheerful and with an ardent love of their socialist fatherland.

The party and the Soviet people are doing all they can so that you, dear children, may live under a peaceful sky, that your childhood may be happy and joyful. These noble aims are served by the plans set forth by the 26th congress of our party. Every year hundreds of new schools, Pioneer halls, resorts and Pioneer camps are built in the country. Value and preserve all that the Soviet state gives you, grow up as industrious, able and thrifty masters of the country. Prepare for this at the school desk, in your science club, in the fields for gaining experience and in active social work.

This year the peoples of our country are marking the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Strengthen friendship with your peers from all fraternal republics, be patriots and internationalists. The chief task of the Pioneer organization is to help the party, Komsomol and school bring up conscious fighters for communist ideals and to educate children in the example of the life and activity of great Lenin.

The Pioneer years are a splendid time for the shaping of lofty civic qualities. One must fill the life of the detachments and squads with true romance, useful deeds and firm friendship with the heroes of military and labor feats. May resounding songs, absorbing excursions and games and sports competitions be the companion of every detachment.

Young Pioneers, you are the next generation of the Leninist Komsomol. Bear the Red Pioneer banners with honor, loftily and worthily. Be always ready to struggle for the cause of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

[Signed] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev [applause and cheers]

TURKMEN PARTY AKTIV DISCUSSES PRODUCTION LAGS

LD191232 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] The Turkmen SSR party aktiv held a meeting today of workers in industry, trade and consumer services for the population. Steps to mobilize labor collectives for further expansion of production, improvement of the quality of consumer goods and development of the services sector were discussed in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The report and the speeches by Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen SSR Communist Party Central Committee, and others mentioned the need to diffuse more widely the experience of front-ranking collectives. The level of production of consumer goods and the development of trade and consumer services still lag behind the increasing demands of the population. At the meeting steps were outlined to eliminate shortcomings.

INDUSTRY PLAN FULFILLMENT FIGURES FOR JAN-APR

PM191111 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 20, May 82, signed to press 10 May 82 p 7

[Unattributed "Statistical Summary": "The USSR's Industry in January-April 1982"]

[Text] The EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA editorial office has received the following data from the USSR Central Statistical Administration on the results of industry's work in January-April 1982.

The volume of industrial output in January-April 1982 increased 2.1 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. Average daily output increased 2.7 percent (there was one fewer working day in January-April of the current year than in January-April last year). Labor productivity increased 1.5 percent over the same period.

The plan for January-April for the volume of output sales was 101.5 percent fulfilled. The plan was fulfilled by all the industrial ministries and union republics.

For the individual ministries the fulfillment of the plan for the total volume of output and the rate of growth in output and labor productivity were as follows:

Unionwide and Union Republic Ministries and Departments	Percentage Fulfillment of 4-Month Output Volume Plan	January-April 1982 as Percentage of January-April 1981 Production Labor	
		Volume	Productivity
Power and electrification	100.6	103	101
Oil Industry	100.7	101	99
Oil Refining and petrochemical industry	100.8	101	100.9
Gas industry	102	105	104
Coal industry	101	100.4	98
Ferrous metallurgy	101.1	99	98
Nonferrous metallurgy	101	99.1	98
Chemical industry	101	102	101
Production of mineral fertilizers	101	104	103
Power machine building	104	113	113
Heavy and transport machine building	103	104	104
Electrical equipment industry	103	104	104

Chemical and petroleum machine building	102	107	106
Machine tool and tool-building industry	104	108	108
Instrument making, automation equipment and control systems	103	106	107
Automotive industry	103	104	103
Tractor and agricultural machine building	105	104	104
Machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production	103	108	106
Construction, road and municipal machine building	102	108	108
Machine building for light and food industries and household appliances	103	106	105
Timber, pulp and paper and wood processing industry	104	104	104
Construction materials industry	103	100	100.1
Light industry	101	99	99.8
Food industry	103	106	106
Fruits and vegetable farming	108	107	108
Meat and dairy industry	102	97	97
Fish industry	105	105	105
Procurements	103	102	100.8
Medical industry	100.8	105	104
Main administration of microbiological industry	103	105	103

For machine-building ministries, the Ministries of Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry, Construction Materials Industry and procurements and the Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry, which have been fully transferred to the system of planning and evaluating activity in terms of normative net output, the figures are cited on the basis of the plan for that indicator.

Figures for the union republics are cited below (including industry of union jurisdiction):

Republic	Percentage Fulfillment of 4-Month Output Sales Plan	January-April 1982 as percentage of January-April 1981 for Production Volume
RSFSR	101	101
Ukrainian SSR	101	102
Belorussian SSR	102	105
Uzbek SSR	102	104
Kazakh SSR	102	101
Georgian SSR	102	105
Azerbaijan SSR	102	105
Lithuanian SSR	102	103
Moldavian SSR	102	105
Latvian SSR	102	102
Kirgiz SSR	102	102
Tadzhik SSR	102	100.9
Armenian SSR	102	105
Turkmen SSR	102	101
Estonian SSR	102	99.4

Production of the most important types of output was as follows:

Type of Output	Output Produced		January-April 1982 as percentage of January-April 1981
	April 1982	January - April 1982	
Electric power -- billion kilowatt-hours	110	479	102
Oil (including gas condensate) -- million tons	50.2	200	100.2
Gas -- Billion cubic meters	40.7	166	107
Coal -- million tons	60.7	247	100.1
Steel -- million tons	12.5	49.3	97

Rolled ferrous metal products (finished) -- million tons	8.6	34.5	97
Steel pipes -- million tons	1.5	5.9	98
Mineral fertilizers (in terms of 100-percent nutrient) -- million tons	2.3	9.0	100.4
Chemical plant protection agents (standard units) -- thousand tons	48.0	186	107
Synthetic resins and plastics -- million tons	0.3	1.4	101
Chemical fibers and yarns -- thousand tons	108	425	102
A.C. electric motors -- million kilowatts	4.6	17.6	98
Metal-cutting machine tools -- million rubles	170	688	106
those with digital program control -- thousands	0.8	3.5	110
Forging and pressing machines -- million rubles	51.3	203	99.3
Automatic manipulators with program control (industrial robots) -- items	346	1,510	164
Instruments, automation equipment and spare parts -- billion rubles	0.4	1.6	105
Computer equipment and spare parts -- billion rubles	0.2	0.9	107
Chemical equipment and spare parts -- million rubles	64.0	258	102
Manufacturing equipment and spare parts for the light and food industry -- million rubles	124	490	102
Mainline diesel locomotives -- thousand horsepower	272	1,237	93
Mainline electric locomotives -- thousand horsepower	289	1,257	100
Mainline freightcars -- thousands	5.2	20.4	94

Motor vehicles -- thousands	184	726	97
Tractors -- thousands	47.7	190	100.3
Agricultural machines -- million rubles	283	1,073	105
Machines for livestock raising and fodder production -- million rubles	192	751	107
Grain harvesting combines -- thousands	9.2	35.9	107
Excavators -- thousands	3.6	14.5	102
Timber (excluding small timber procurements) -- million trimmed cubic meters	18.9	110	99.8
Paper -- million tons	0.5	1.8	97
Cement -- million tons	10.6	39.1	93
Precast ferroconcrete (excluding output from subsidiary enterprises) -- million cubic meters	9.2	34.9	97
Textiles, all types -- billion square meters	1.0	3.8	99.9
Knitted underwear and outerwear -- million items	141	551	98
Leather footwear -- million pairs	66.2	255	98
Meat (raw material from state resources) -- million tons	0.5	2.6	98
Edible fish products, including canned fish -- billion rubles	0.4	1.7	105
Animal oil (raw material from state resources) -- thousand tons	84.4	256	95
Wholemilk products in milk equivalent (raw material from state resources) -- million tons	2.2	8.3	99
Margarine products (raw material from state resources) -- thousand tons	132	507	103
Vegetable oil (raw material from state resources) -- thousand tons	192	879	98

Clocks and watches -- million items	6.0	23.2	102
Chinaware and earthenware -- million rubles	70.3	280	104
Radio receivers -- millions	0.7	2.9	99.8
Television sets -- millions	0.7	2.7	102
of which, color sets	0.3	1.0	116
Refrigerators -- millions	0.5	2.0	97
Motorcycles and motor scooters —thousands	97.0	380	108
Furniture — billion rubles	0.6	2.2	105

Commentary on the Summary

As is clear from the USSR Central Statistical Administration summary published above, the country's industry fulfilled the plan for January-April for the volume of output sales by 101.5 percent. All the union republics and industrial ministries met their targets. There was a significant quantity of above-plan extraction of gas and coal and production of diesel fuel, chemical plant protection agents, motor vehicle tires, indstruments, automation equipment and computer equipment, individual types of machines and manufacturing equipment, motor vehicles, tractors, paper, cotton textiles, leather footwear and other consumer goods.

The total volume of industrial production increased 2.1 percent compared with January-April last year. Average daily production of output increased 2.7 percent over the same period (in January-April of the current year there was one fewer working day than in January-April last year).

Increasing preferential rates of development were achieved in the gas industry, power, chemical and petroleum, construction, road and municipal machine building, machine-tool building, in instrument making and machine building for livestock raising and fodder production.

Of the union republics, the highest rates of industrial production were achieved in Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Moldavia and Armenia.

The labor collectives of the RSFSR's associations and enterprises successfully fulfilled pledges for the above-plan production of motor vehicles and consumer goods; those of the Ukraine for oil and gas extraction and the output of textiles and leather footwear; those of Belorussia for mineral fertilizers and sewn goods; and those of Uzbekistan for tractors and silk textiles.

The socialist pledges adopted for 1982 for the output of petroleum products and motor vehicle tires are being successfully implemented by the labor collectives of the USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, as are those for metallurgical equipment by the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, chemical equipment by the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, machine tools and metal-working tools by the Ministry of Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry and individual types of agricultural machines and machines for livestock raising and fodder production by the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building and the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production.

By the beginning of the second quarter the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry was producing 47 percent of all its output with the state seal of quality; the Ministry of Automotive Industry 43 percent; the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production more than 33 percent; the Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building 31 percent; and the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building 28 percent.

More than 90 percent of the growth was achieved on the basis of increased labor productivity in the Ministries of Power Machine Building, Heavy and Transport Machine Building, Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building and Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems.

While fulfilling the plan for the total volume of production, the associations and enterprises of certain ministries failed to ensure fulfillment of the plan for the output and delivery of a number of important types of industrial output, in particular finished rolled ferrous metal products, mineral fertilizers, chemical fibres and yarns, AC electric motors, freightcars, timber, cement and refrigerators. In the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of Production of Mineral Fertilizers, the Ministry of Chemical Industry, the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry, the Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry and the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances the plan was not fulfilled in full by 60-70 percent of associations and enterprises, if delivery pledges are taken into account.

An important precondition for improving production and economic activity and achieving high end results in every labor collective is the comprehensive, consistent implementation of measures to improve the economic machinery and raise the level of executive and contract discipline and the consistent introduction of the team form of labor organization and incentives.

The annual plan targets also require a substantial increase in the rates of growth in output and in labor productivity. It is a matter of honor for every labor collective to adopt every measure to eliminate the shortcomings revealed in their work in order to successfully fulfill the plans set and the socialist pledges for 1982. Ministries must give effective assistance to laggard collectives and do everything to spread the experience of frontrunners.

TRAPEZNIKOV URGES CHANGE IN MANAGEMENT METHOD

PM190721 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 82 pp 2-3

[Article by Hero of Socialist Labor Academician V. Trapeznikov: "Administration and Scientific and Technical Progress"]

[Text] Our country is developing rapidly and national income and labor productivity are growing year by year. Our scientific and technical potential, indicated by scientific achievements in the most diverse spheres, is great.

The 26th CPSU Congress defined the intensification of production and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress as major tasks. As the party teaches, it is necessary to ponder the path that has been traveled and reveal shortcomings and ways of eliminating them in order to move confidently along the course that has been outlined. From this viewpoint let us try to analyze a number of statistics on national economic development in the last 30 years and attempt to assess the influence of various factors.

The figures attest that national income and labor productivity have increased at a high rate since 1950 but the rate began to fall after 1958 and 1980 had fallen by 2/3.

What are the reasons for this? You could think of unfavorable weather conditions, but for a long period the overall curve of the climatic factor has been unchanged. A reduction in growth rates is sometimes connected with the opening up of vast new territories and the need to establish an infrastructure. But the new territories took root even earlier. Of course the scale of the opening up of the country's eastern regions has grown but in return there is other potential now, too.

A cause can be sought in the exhaustion of many sources of raw materials. This does in fact have an effect, but new deposits are being commissioned to replace exhausted desposits: the Kursk magnetic anomaly, the Siberian oil- and gas-producing regions and so forth. Figures for 1960-1980 indicate that production prime costs in the extracting sectors based on nonrenewable sources of raw materials comprise about 5 percent of gross social product, but even if it were 200 percent higher the fall in the rate of labor productivity growth could not be explained by the raw materials factor, as the calculations confirm.

Let us approach the raw materials issue from a different aspect. In 1958 the growth rate of national income, the return on capital and the pace of scientific and technical progress dropped sharply, but in 1966 these indicators improved. It is clear that sources of raw materials could not have dried up in a single year and new, cheaper sources could not have been opened up in a second year. All this indicates that the main cause for the fall in the rate of labor productivity growth and the decline in return on capital does not lie in natural factors. References were also made to expenditure on improving working conditions and environmental protection. But as the calculations show, even this factor has no perceptible effect.

During 1958-1980 the change in the rate of growth of capital available to labor was slight, and consequently this could not have had a noticeable effect on the rate of labor productivity growth during this period either. Thus, other, more substantial factors must be sought.

In my view, the main cause lies in underestimating scientific and technical progress and shortcomings in the administration of the national economy. Let us recall that the transition in 1957 from a sector system in 1965 led to a sudden improvement in 1966. However, it was not possible to achieve the rates recorded prior to 1958 because of the difficulty of restoring broken economic ties and the need for new economic cadres to be trained and gain experience.

During the sovnarkhoz period each region began building many industrial projects -- often without sufficient justification. The construction projects naturally had to continue, and this, together with new construction projects, fragmented resources and extended construction schedules. The nonfulfillment of plans for the construction of industrial test installations and experimental shops and the use of these facilities for mass production became regular phenomena. Less than 1 percent of capital investments in primary production process was allocated for the establishment of such installations and shops. Failure to fulfill plans for the creation of new equipment became commonplace. Is this not evidence of a disregard for utilizing the achievements of scientific and technical progress?

The consequences were not slow to take effect. In particular, the return on capital fell while available capital increased. From 1958 through 1980 it fell from 0.48 to 0.31. Return on new capital in 1958 was 0.52 and in 1980 it was 0.16. Consequently, whereas in 1958 a 1 rouble increase in productive capital gave a 52-kopek increase in national income, in 1980 it gave only 16 kopeks. These figures should generate concern. They become comprehensible if you bear in mind that the inadequate rate of renewal of machinery and equipment with more progressive replacements has led to their obsolescence and physical aging in a number of sectors.

In fact, the ratified figure for the replacement of fixed productive capital in industry is 5.6 percent annually, which is equivalent to complete renewal in 18 years. But this figure has fallen recently and renewal times have increased again.

A number of factors whose roots again lie in underestimating scientific and technical progress and in insufficient attention to creating new equipment have had an effect here. Scientific achievements are mainly realized in the form of machine-building and instrument-making output. However, the future was not given due account during planning and thus a reduced proportion of total capital investments was allocated for the development of these sectors.

Subsequently, this proportion must be substantially increased with a view to the speediest renewal of productive capital. On the other hand, depreciation and other deductions are distributed incorrectly at enterprises and few resources are spent on renewing equipment. Consequently, a considerable part of the country's machine tool pool (sometimes up to 40 percent) is used to repair equipment instead of resources being spent on creating progressive new equipment.

Ways to correct this situation have been outlined. The 26th CPSU Congress decisions indicated the need to pay paramount attention to modernizing and renewing production units already in operation rather than creating new units. This will begin to yield a perceptible economic saving in the 12th and 13th 5-Year Plans.

Thus, the slowing down in the growth rate of labor productivity and the fall in return on capital have been caused primarily by a long-term underestimation of scientific and technical progress dating back to the Sovnarkhoz period and shortcomings in the administration of the national economy. This trend was not fully eliminated even subsequently.

In 1979 a CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on improving the economic mechanism was published. At the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said that this resolution was being introduced only slowly and half-heartedly and that for enterprises and associations it was economically unfavorable to accept intensive plans, step up scientific and technical progress and increase output quality.

In this context let us examine some administrative shortcomings in the national economy.

Scientific and technical progress cannot be divorced from the economic mechanism's overall functioning. Technical progress is not just a matter of new production methods, machinery and technological processes. It is also a question of improving all levels of administration. Taking into account the significance and inadequate pace of scientific and technical progress, all measures to improve the economic mechansim should, in my view, be evaluated primarily according to the criteria: Will they accelerate or retard technical progress or alter the situation that has emerged in which it benefits collectives to produce old output but it is economically not viable to assimilate what is progressive.

In this context I shall deal with a number of the requirements of administrative theory.

The first of these is to make a correct choice of criteria when evaluating the effectiveness of administration. Incorrectly chosen criteria operating in thousands of places in the country over a long period ultimately lead to undesired results. For decades we have been ruled by the notorious "gross output" and "tonnage criteria." We have to be very "grateful" to them for the fact that our machinery and equipment are often tens of percent heavier than their foreign counterparts.

The separate administration of output quantity and quality may serve as an example of the use of contradictory criteria. In both areas extra expenditure of labor and resources are needed to achieve high indicators. How do enterprise leaders act when they encounter difficulties with plan fulfillment? They choose the option that causes the enterprises the least trouble, which, most often, will be to produce a large amount of goods at the expense of quality. There is nothing to compel them to make different decision, although as a rule it is more important to society to raise quality.

Management science recommends reducing criteria to an interrelated system proceeding from the maximum overall utility of output for the minimum price cost. From this viewpoint it is expedient to compile a considerable proportion of plans in "effective units," that is, in natural units (tons, items) multiplied by indicators of quality such as tire life, instrument durability, particular qualities or raw materials or semi-finished materials, computer reliability and so forth. When the quality coefficient is increased the quantity of output may be reduced, and this will benefit the national economy.

When discussing product quality, one should raise the question of its tougher evaluation on the part of the USSR State Standards Committee. The top quality category is awarded too liberally to products that do not correspond to the standard of the world's best examples. Indeed, is it realistic that certain ministries are to have 45 percent of the total volume of their products in the top quality category, that is, corresponding to the highest standard of world technology by the end of the 5-year plan? Is there not complacency here? More significance must be attached to exporting products to markets in technically advanced countries as a means of objectively verifying the merits of the output, and it is necessary better to stimulate such exports. It is also time to evaluate the work of scientific research institutes and design offices in comparison with the standards of the leading institutes and firms in our own country and abroad.

On the whole, it is necessary to pay paramount attention to the scientific and technical progressiveness of enterprises and ministries and to place this criterion on a par with (and perhaps even higher than) plan fulfillment. It is no easy matter to follow it, but there are ways of doing so.

Another demand of management theory is effective feedback, that is, the influence of subsequent links of the management system on preceding links. In the national economy this means the influence of the consumer on the producer (which so far is infinitesimal), the influence of the results of leadership on the leader and so forth. Feedback in our national economy is extremely weak and operates with a big delay, and when a particular product is in short supply it practically disappears and output quality falls as this rule starts to operate: If you don't want to accept something bad, don't; others will accept it.

A situation has taken shape whereby the producer essentially does not bear responsibility for his product's operational effectiveness. After an object is handed over in line with the invoice he departs, and the consumer is forced to rectify defects independently, in a primitive way. Producer-enterprises should set up adjustment service teams, troubleshooting at their own expense, which will encourage an improvement in output quality. In many countries every sizable firm has service subdivisions, whereas here they are still embryonic. Developing them is one form of improving feedback in the consumer-producer chain.

Another demand of management theory is the existence of reserves. Unforeseen circumstances arise in any system -- failures of coordination in planning, accidents, delivery holdups and so forth. Since they are unpredictable, the only way to cope with these chance happenings is with the help of material stocks, reserve capacities and so forth built into the plans.

The current opinion is that chance hiccups can be compensated for by using "internal" reserves. Of course, better labor organization is a reliable means of raising labor productivity, but this must be done constantly. Hiccups cost far more than planned reserves.

Sometimes reserves are earmarked but are at once included in the basic output plan. One also observes the planning of "negative" reserves: Funds are allocated for output from as yet unbuilt enterprises that, according to the plan, are to be commissioned the following year, although it is known in advance that that is unattainable, or enterprises are given targets for delivering complete sets of articles even though it is well known that there is no real possibility of manufacturing them. But it is impossible to deceive life, and planning without reserves or, still more, with "negative" reserves, naturally results in the downward amendment of plans and unnecessary expenditure.

People sometimes maintain that there is nowhere to find reserves or that there is not enough metal, equipment and so forth. But there cannot be rapid progress without a reserve. Even in so-called boom times foreign firms load production capacities far from full, so as to develop new types of output on the free capacities. Perhaps we would find it useful to create considerable reserves in the form of a decentralized part of the plan and to leave filling it with specific output to the discretion of the leaders, thereby helping to encourage their initiative.

Regard for the role of the human factor is an immutable demand of management theory. People are present in all management systems. Man is an "active system" with his aims and wishes. We know of diverse stimuli directing the desires of individuals and collectives along a road expedient for the national economy. One of these, unfortunately rarely used, is rivalry, competition and -- on this basis -- choice of the best solutions. Constant comparison of the quality of products with the achievements of other Soviet and foreign firms is an effective mover of progress. This is particularly clear in the defense industry, as here there is continuous and inevitable comparison with foreign technology, which makes us maintain the high scientific and technical standard of products.

Instead of active competition, the directly opposite path is frequently taken when a particular organization becomes a monopolist in its sphere. This formula is considered justification: We will muster our strength in one fist. However, monopoly slows down technical progress and, in the final analysis, extinguishes scientific and technical initiative. In this case the consumer has nothing from which to choose -- he is forced to take what is given and the monopolistic organization gradually abandons the active search for new solutions and lives by this rule: If you don't like my product, make it yourself. "Lazy brains" are fostered, and technical progress slows up.

Regard for the human factor, particularly all possible development and encouragement of people's initiative, is of tremendous significance. A large number of all kinds of instructions, explanations and restrictions have accumulated over the years. As a result, a leader entrusted with an enterprise producing output worth hundreds of millions of rubles cannot maneuver a sum of a few hundred rubles, particularly if it is a matter of wages. Such restrictions lead to a lowering of initiative, sometimes to indifference and usually to a search for roundabout ways.

In some socialist community countries directors enjoy great trust and are granted extensive rights. Should we not, by way of an experiment at individual enterprises where the director has attained full trust, remove a number of financial restrictions and give him scope for developing initiative?

We know of cases, primarily in agriculture, where enterprising people, thanks to better organization, have increased productivity 5-10 times when encouraged by a substantial increase in their wages. As a rule, however, such initiatives are not supported. To substantiate this, frequent references are made to the shortages of commodities to defray the increased income. And yet it is necessary to seek ways to increase productivity without capital investments by making all possible use of people's abilities.

Given the shortage of factors in the economic machinery stimulating scientific and technical progress, it is maintained chiefly by people's enthusiasm and by "power" influences. But, of course, this is not enough.

To improve national economic management in light of the party's decisions on transferring the economy to an intensive path of development, to take full account of the demands of management theory and to create conditions for a multiple increase in the pact of scientific and technical progress -- this is the key to accelerating the growth of the country's economic might and further enhancing the Soviet people's well-being.

CSA REPORTS ON SPRING SOWING CAMPAIGN PROGRESS

RSFSR CSA Report

PM191411 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 13 May carries a 900-word I. Nivin report entitled "Sowing Is the Farmer's Test" on the stage reached by sowing work in the RSFSR. Nivin begins:

"According to RSFSR Central Statistical Administration figures, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises had sown 33.3 million hectares of spring crops by 10 May. During the week under review the sown area increased by 17 million hectares or 6 million more than in the previous week. Some 23.4 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) were sown. The sowing of corn for grain and silage and of sugar beet and oil-bearing crops has begun everywhere, and potatoe planting is underway."

Nivin gives a further breakdown of sowing performance for various named ASSR's, oblasts and rayons and continues:

"By 10 May, 424,000 hectares or 48.2 percent of the area of grain corn had been sown. The corngrowers of the Kuban, the Don, the North Caucasus and other regions are doing their utmost to ensure that the planned crop is harvested and fodder stocks are replenished. However, many farmers are alarmed by the poor provision of fertilizers."

Nivin outlines work on production of fodder crops and notes that "by the review date, 2.4 million hectares or 64.5 percent of the plan of pulse crops in all had been sown in the republic."

Further RSFSR Report

LD192226 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] The RSFSR Central Statistical Administration has reported the progress of sowing in the east of Russia. By the beginning of this week in Siberia about 3 million hectares had been sown with various crops. Sowing has started there on the main food crop, spring wheat. In eastern Siberia at that time the weather was rainy and cold, with frosts. In western Siberia it has become warmer but work was made difficult by the lack of moisture on many steppe fields. In spite of these difficulties, according to specialists of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture sowing is progressing successfully.

Sowing is mainly being carried out by large sowing complexes formed on the Ipatovskiy method. On the eve of sowing, moisture retention work was carried out on the large Siberian expanses. Much of the sowing is being done on autumn plow land and fallow land. In dry areas this guarantees a harvest. The agricultural services are approaching the choice of the right time for sowing with great attention. Because of the lack of moisture, therefore, it has been decided on many farms to delay sowing barley and oats a little.

In the Altay, sowing of sugar beet and sunflower is now drawing to a close. Farmers in western Siberia are also sowing flax. In the far east, farms have started to sow soya. Over the RSFSR as a whole, spring crops have been sown on almost 2/3 of the area allocated to them.

19 May Report

LD192224 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports today on the progress of the sowing campaign. About 92 million hectares have been sown to spring crops by the beginning of the week.

Despite difficult weather conditions in the central parts of the country, the pace of work in a number of eastern areas is higher than the average in the last few years. Machine operators have worked particularly energetically during the past work.

Wide-scale sowing of grain crops is now in progress in the east in a number of oblasts of Povolzhye. Drills are now in operation on the fields allocated to groats in southern and central parts of the country. Buckwheat is being sown in an organized manner in Voroshilovgradskaya, Donetskaya, and Bryazanskaya Oblasts while in Poltavskaya, Tulskaya and Kurskaya Oblasts it is getting underway slowly.

Rice sowing has been completed in Uzbekistan, Kalmykia and the Ukraine. Sowing on the corn plantations is being carried out more speedily than last year. A considerable part of the grain sowing is being carried out using industrial technology.

Farms from Krasnodarskiy Kray, the Crimea, Moldavia and Kazakhstan have completed the sowing of soya. This work is starting now in the far east. Potatoes have been planted on 2 million hectares in the country as a whole.

Further 19 May Figures

LD192222 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] As reported by the USSR Central Statistical Administration, an area of 26 million hectares has been sown in the country with various crops during the past week. The largest part of that area is in the eastern areas of the country where mass sowing of wheat is now in progress. Pulses are being planted behind the Urals and in Kazakhstan while Uzbek kolkhozes and sovkhozes have completed the sowing of rice. The latter now occupies a total of nearly half a million hectares in the country. Shoots have appeared at the cotton plantations of the central Asian republics. In the country as a whole less than a third of the whole area to be occupied by summer crops remains to be sowed.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 19 MAY REPORTED

LD200200 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 19 May. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

The machine operators in Altayskiy Kray have sown grain crops on the first million hectares. This is a quarter of the area in the kray allocated to grain. Many farms in the foothills have nearly finished sowing wheat, barley and oats. In the steppes grain will be sown in the last 10 days of May. (1000 GMT)

In Tselinogradskaya Oblast grain is being sown at a rate of up to 200,000 hectares per day. (1000 GMT)

Sowing of all spring crops is nearing completion in Volvogradskaya Oblast. The total area for these crops is 3.5 million hectares. The crops being sown include wheat, barley, corn and mustard. Procurement of forage crops has also started. The first cutting of lucerne has begun much earlier this year. (1800 GMT)

Sowing of rice has ended in Krymskaya Oblast. To date soya has been sown on half the planned area. Every year a larger area is being sown to this crop. (1800 GMT)

Krasnodarskiy Kray farmers have sown more sugar beet, sunflower, corn and grass than planned. They are working two shifts. (2005 GMT)

MORE ON ACTIVITIES OF ALL-ARMY PARTY CONFERENCE

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Assessment

PM191103 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 May 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Leninist Party's Combat Detachment"]

[Text] The sixth all-army conference of primary party organization secretaries begins work in Moscow, our motherland's capital, today. Its participants will be examining topical problems of party work in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress, exchanging experiences and outlining practical measures to further raise the role of party organizations and intensify their influence on all aspects of army and navy life.

The convening of the all-army conference of primary party organization secretaries is a vivid new manifestation of the Leninist party's concern for the Soviet Armed Forces. The CPSU regards the defense of socialism's gains and the maintenance of the country's defensive might and army and navy combat readiness at the requisite level as its sacred duty, a matter for all the people and a most important function of the Soviet state. It is taking all the necessary measure to keep ever strong and reliable the combat potential of the Soviet Armed Forces -- a firm fusion of high equipment levels, military skill and indestructible troop morale.

The CPSU's leadership of the armed forces is the ultimate basis of Soviet military building and a decisive source of the strength and invincibility of the Soviet Army and Navy. The CPSU's leading and directing role in organizing the armed defense of socialism's gains is increasing in a law-governed manner at the contemporary stage. This is connected with the intensification of the military danger stemming from imperialism, the growth of the role and significance of the morale factor in contemporary warfare and the expanding and deepening of the internationalist tasks and duties of the Soviet state and its armed forces.

The growth of the CPSU's leading role in Soviet military building is manifested in concrete terms in the enhanced role and intensified influence of unit and ship political organs and party organizations on the resolution of tasks relating to combat readiness, combat and political training and the further strengthening of military discipline.

Units and ship party organizations and army and navy Communists are the Leninist party's tried and tested combat detachment. Guided by the CPSU program and the rules and the instructions to CPSU organizations in the Soviet Army and Navy approved by the party's Central Committee, they persistently implement party policy within the armed forces, cement military collectives and provide loyal and reliable support for commanders in resolving combat and political training tasks. "It is they, together with commanders," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has pointed out, "who rally the personnel around the Communist Party, inculcate lofty moral-political and combat qualities in them and educate them in a spirit of conscientious discipline, courage, heroism and combat cooperation with the socialist countries' armies. Their persistent work results in the tempering of real soldiers of our army ready at all times to defend the motherland, which is building communism."

It is a most important matter for commanders, political organs and party and Komsomol organizations to maintain constant combat readiness in units and ships, increase vigilance and strengthen discipline.

And, of course, the all-army conference of primary party organization secretaries will be focusing attention on questions of further improving party work aimed at resolving these tasks. In the light of the 26th CPSU Congress' demands on the style of party organizations activity, the conference participants will analyze how closely that work is linked to troop life and is directed toward the in-depth study of hardware and weapons and toward increasing the quality and efficiency of training and studies and the comprehensive intensification of the training process. Making rational use of study time, making combat training as close as possible to the actual conditions of modern warfare, combatting indulgence, oversimplification and overrated assessments, and intensifying direct party influence in subunits where the tasks of training and educating servicemen are resolved in practice and competition is being organized for a worthy greeting to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation are all objects of constant concern and attention for party organizations.

It is precisely this kind of attention and initiative and principle that ensures an effective influence on the course of combat study and on the strengthening of discipline by the party organizations of the N Guards Motorised Regiment of the Taman Guards Motorized Division (party committee secretary Guards Maj S. Sergeyev), the N Anti-Aircraft Regiment of the Air Defense Forces (party committee secretary Maj V. Popov) and the Guards Red Banner Bomber Regiment (party committee secretary Guards Lt Col A. Nagornyak)

People -- their consciousness, thoughts, feelings and sentiments -- have been and remain the main sphere for the exertion of efforts in party political work. Fulfilling the 26th party congress instructions and the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "on further improving ideological and political education work," commanders, political workers and unit and ship party organizations are educating servicemen in a spirit of Marxist-Leninist ideas, selfless devotion to the Soviet motherland and proletarian internationalism and are intensifying the efficiency of ideological education by raising its scientific standard and aggressive character and strengthening the ties with servicemen's lives and the tasks being resolved. Special attention is being paid to explaining the 26th party congress decisions and the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation and to propagandizing socialism's historic advantages and achievements and Leninist teaching of the defense of the socialist fatherland.

The results of party organizations' activity greatly depend on the state of internal party work, how strictly Leninist norms of party life and the principles of party leadership are observed in it, how Communists' vanguard role is actually ensured in study and service, how great are their activeness and militancy and how strong their ties with people. Life and practice show that the greatest successes are achieved by those party collectives which ensure high exactingness and principlemindedness, give paramount importance to questions of the verification of execution of decisions and take care to implement communists' critical remarks and proposals, and in which every party member and candidate member feels a responsibility for the task in hand and for the fulfillment of the requirements of the CPSU program and rules.

The all-army conference of primary party organization secretaries is a great and important event in the lives of army and navy communists and all armed forces personnel. It will service to enhance the role of party organizations as the nucleus of military collectives and the center of everyday ideological-educational activity and will provide a new impetus to the futher development of party organizations' entire organizational and ideological work aimed at the successful resolution of the tasks of strengthening discipline and raising the vigilance and combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Report on Opening Ceremony

PM191305 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 May 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Yesterday in the Kremlin"]

[Text] They have crossed deserts and dense taiga, the ice of the northern Arctic Ocean and the expanses of the warm seas, rocky mountain scree and snowy passes. And they have converged on the country's main square in the motherland's capital, Moscow. The emissaries of the army and navy Communists have gathered for their sixth all-army conference of primary party organization secretaries. They have come from all the districts, groups of forces and fleets to discuss the vital issues of further improving party political work in the Soviet Armed Forces.

In the early morning, they filed in front of the mausoleum and stood in silence homage to Vladimir Ilich Lenin. They filed by the eternal flame, which personifies the noble memory of the soldier-people that defended the fatherland in the battle against fascism. Then they headed for the Great Kremlin Palace.

At 1000 those in the auditorium applauded the appearance in the presidium of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Defense Minister; K.U. Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; I.V. Kapitonov and M.V. Zimyanin, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee. The following took their seats in the conference presidium: L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; the USSR ministers V.V. Bakhirev, M.V. Yegorov, E.K. Pervyshin, I.S. Silayev, P.V. Finogenov, A.I. Shokin and N.A. Shchelokov; Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov and Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense ministers; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; N.I. Savinkin, N.M. Pegov and I.F. Dmitriyev, chiefs of CPSU Central Committee sections; B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; Army General V.F. Tolubko, Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, Admiral of the fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, Marshal of the Soviet Union K.S. Moskalenko, Army General S.K. Kurkotkin, Army General A.T. Altunin, Army General V.M. Shabanov, Marshal of Engineer Troops N.F. Shestopalov and Army general I.N. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense ministers; Army General G.K. Tsinev, first deputy chairman of the USSR KGB; Adm A.I. Sorokin, Col Gen M.G. Sobolev and Col Gen A.D. Lizichev, deputy chiefs of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; members of the Military Council and chiefs of the political directorates of the branches of the armed forces; responsible workers of the USSR Defense Ministry's main and central directorates; the commanders and the members of the military councils and chiefs of the political directorates of a number of districts, groups of forces and fleets; commanders of formations and units; chiefs of formations' political organs; secretaries of unit, ship, and subunit party committees and party bureaus and of regimental and squadron party organizations; Komsomol workers; and representatives of military training establishments and scientific research institutes and the border and internal troops.

The sixth all-army conference of primary party organization secretaries was opened by Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The conference participants greeted with tumultuous and prolonged applause the proposal to elect an honorary presidium composed of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

K.U. Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee came to the rostrum. He read out the greetings from the CPSU Central Committee to the all-army conference of primary party organization secretaries. The audience greeted the CPSU Central Committee greetings with ardent applause.

The chairman gave the floor to Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, to deliver his report.

After a recess Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, delivered a report to the conference participants.

Section Activities

PM171053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 82 p 2

[TASS report: "Program of Actions for Army Communists"]

[Text] On 12 May at the all-army conference of primary party organization secretaries the sections were in session. Their participants discussed the reports of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, and Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, exchanged experience of party political work and outlined ways of further improving it in the light of the demands made by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The Communists of the Soviet Armed Forces have taken to heart the greetings message from the CPSU Central Committee to the participants in the all-army conference of primary party organization secretaries. This document, signed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, contains a program of actions for armed forces party organizations. It notes that the interests of the Soviet state's security demand the flawless fulfillment of military duty by communists and all servicemen in the army and navy. Party organizations are called upon to go thoroughly into the troops' life and actively influence all aspects of their activity.

The conference participants' feelings were expressed by Capt A.A. Uvarov, secretary of a subunit's primary party organization, in his speech. He stated that Communist servivemen have been deeply impressed by the CPSU Central Committee's greetings message and regard it as a vivid new manifestation of the Communist Party's concern for strengthening the might of the Soviet Armed Forces. The historic decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 60th Anniversary of the USSR's Formation" have become for communist servicemen, as for all the Soviet people, a program of actions for the implementation of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets. The speaker spoke of the day-to-day work of the subunit's party organization.

Col V.F. Parshikov, commander of an air defense missile regiment which is acting for the second year in succession as initiator of socialist competition in the air defense forces, and Senior Ensign A.N. Zhukov, chief of a radar station and secretary of a company party organization, noted the importance of Communists' positive example in all sectors of military labor.

The experience of party political work in resolving tasks on long voyages was discussed and generalized. This was spoken of by representatives of such well-known ships in the fleets as the antisubmarine cruisers Kiev, Minsk, Moskva and Leningrad and the nuclear submarine which is acting as initiator of the socialist competition in the navy for a fitting greeting for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

In speeches in the sections it was stressed that the tasks set forth in the CPSU Central Committee's greetings message must form the basis of practical work by all party organizations and Communists in the army and navy in further increasing their activeness and militancy and strengthening their principled approach and initiative in resolving questions of maintaining high vigilance and combat readiness in the Soviet Armed Forces.

Taking part in the sections' work were commanders in chief of branches of the USSR Armed Forces Army General V.F. Tolubko, Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov and Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov; Marshal of Engineering Troops N.F. Shestopalov, USSR deputy defense minister for construction and billeting of troops; deputy chiefs of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and members of the military councils and chiefs of the political directorates of branches of the USSR Armed Forces.

The all-army conference of secretaries of primary party organizations will continue its work 13 May.

Greetings to CPSU, Brezhnev

PM191143 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 May 82 p 1

[Message from "the sixth all-army conference of primary party organization secretaries"]

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The participants in the sixth all-army conference of primary party organization secretaries, on behalf of the Communists and all personnel of the armed forces, send their ardent greetings to the Leninist Central Committee -- the combat staff of the CPSU!

It is with a sense of filial love and pride in the socialist motherland's great achievements that we report that the Soviet Armed Forces watch reliably over our people's revolutionary gains; peace and socialism. Rallied closely around the Leninist Party of Communists, Soviet servicemen unanimously approve and warmly support the party's domestic and foreign policy and the titanic activity of the Central Committee, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, personally in implementing it. We see in Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev a true continuer of Lenin's cause, an indefatigable fighter for peace and social progress and for the triumph of the ideals of communism and the outstanding politician and statesman of today. His tireless, fruitful activity sets us an inspiring example of selfless service to the motherland, party and people.

Communists and all servicemen in the army and navy, true to their patriotic duty, are working intensively to fulfill the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress. They greeted with profound understanding the congress' conclusions on the sharp increase in imperialism's aggressiveness and the stepping up of international tension.

Soviet servicemen are aware that while imperialism exists it will not renounce its perfidious designs with respect to peace and socialism. They see the full extent of the danger of provocative actions by the aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism and its accomplices who, under cover of wild inventions about the "Soviet military threat," are continuing to whip up the situation in the world, spurring on the arms race to an unprecedented level, flagrantly interfering in the affairs of other countries and peoples and openly proclaiming plans to unleash nuclear war.

We are well aware that in these conditions the Soviet Armed Forces have a special responsibility for ensuring the reliable defense of the motherland and the security of its allies and friends. Thanks to the constant attention of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, they now have everything they need to speedily rebuff any aggressor. We are grateful to the Communist Party for its steady, consistent implementation of the Leninist principles of Soviet military building and its tireless concern for the development and improvement of our armed forces. We regard the leading, organizing and educational activity of the Leninist party in the army and navy as an inexhaustible, decisive source of strength and might for them.

At present the entire life and activity of the Soviet Armed Forces are under the tremendous influence of the historic decisions of our party's 26th congress and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's instructions on defense issues. In fulfilling these partywide instructions the secretaries of primary party organizations and all the participants in the all-army conference regard it as their primary task to do everything to increase the activeness and militancy of party organizations, develop Communists' initiative and seek to strengthen party influence on all aspects of the troops' life and activity, and first and foremost on the resolution of tasks in increasing the combat readiness of formations, units, ships and subunits, in the combat training of servicemen and in the all-round training and education of loyal, skillful defenders of the motherland.

With all their thoughts and practical deeds, Soviet servicemen reaffirm their boundless devotion to the Soviet fatherland and unshakable loyalty to the Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee and the Soviet Government. We are glad to report that by the joint efforts of Communists, Komsomol members and all personnel, in the time which has elapsed since the 26th CPSU Congress many formations, units and ships have achieved a further improvement in combat readiness and combat and political training. This is indicated by the results of the Zapad-81 exercises and other exercises, flights and voyages and by Soviet servicemen's worthy fulfillment of their patriotic and international duty.

Under the beneficial influence of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, the effectiveness of party political work has risen to a new level, links between party organizations and the masses of servicemen have extended and strengthened, the Communists' vanguard role in the struggle to improve the efficiency and quality of personnel training and education has been stepped up and their practical and sociopolitical activeness has increased. Today 60 percent of party members and candidate members have excellent grades in combat and political training and two-thirds are highly qualified specialists.

Communists were the initiators of the widespread socialist competition in the army and navy under the slogan "Reliable defense for the Soviet people's peaceful labor!" and for a fitting greeting for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. They make a weighty contribution to resolving the task of strengthening military discipline and maintaining firm regulation order in units and on ships.

At the same time we are well aware that unresolved questions and unutilized reserves exist in the practical activity of army and navy party organizations. A number of party organizations do not yet ensure that every Communist sets an example in fulfilling military duty and in discipline, while their organizational and ideological education work in subunits and propagandization and dissemination of the experience of frontrunners in combat training require improvement.

The businesslike, principled discussion of topical questions of party work at the present all-army conference will help us to focus the efforts of Communists and all personnel on overcoming shortcomings and making more efficient use of existing potential. We are confident that the conference results will give new impetus to the activity of army and navy party organizations and help to further increase their activeness and militancy and to develop in Communists initiative and principles and a sense of responsibility for their work and for the successful resolution of the tasks facing the armed forces.

We regard the holding of the present all-army conference of primary party organization secretaries as a vivid view manifestation of our Leninist party's concern for the Soviet Armed Forces. The message from the CPSU Central Committee to the participants has been received as a combat action program for party organizations and all Communists in the army and navy for further increasing the armed forces' combat readiness and improving party political work.

Soviet army and navy party organizations have been and will always be a combat detachment, an integral part of our party and the reliable prop of the Leninist Central Committee. As the political nucleus of military collectives they are fully determined to continue to firmly implement the party's policy in the armed forces and to rally and mobilize servicemen to fulfill irreproachably their patriotic and international duty.

The all-army conference of primary party organization secretaries assures the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of our party's Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Defense Council, personally that army and navy Communists and all Soviet servicemen, allied closely under the victorious banner of the Leninist party, will work still more persistently and selflessly to fulfill the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and further increase the armed forces' combat readiness in order to safeguard reliably our motherland's security and defend the great gains of socialism. We are always on the alert, always ready to fulfill the fatherland's sacred orders.

Long live the great Soviet people and their valiant armed forces!

Glory to the CPSU -- the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

Conference Closing Session

PM181257 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 May 82 p 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Yesterday in the Kremlin"]

[Text] The sixth all-army conference of secretaries of primary party organizations continued its work in the Great Kremlin Palace 13 May. The conference participants greeted with prolonged applause the appearance on the presidium of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; K.U. Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and I.V. Kapitonov and M.V. Zimyanin, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee. On the conference presidium were N.I. Savinkin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; USSR First Deputy Defense Ministers Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov and Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Army General G.K. Tsinev, first deputy chairman of the USSR KGB; USSR deputy defense ministers, military leaders and political workers.

The plenary session was opened by Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. The discussion of the reports then continued.

The speakers stressed unanimously that army and navy Communists and all the personnel of the Soviet Armed Forces greeted with great enthusiasm the message of greetings from the CPSU Central Committee to the participants in the all-army conference of secretaries of primary party organizations and regard it as instructions from the party to continue worthily to fulfill their sacred duty in defending the socialist fatherland.

After the discussion of the reports, the chairman called on the section leaders.

Reports on their work were delivered by Col Gen M.D. Popkov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Ground Forces; Col Gen P.A. Gorchakov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Strategic Missile Forces; Col Gen S.A. Bobylev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Air Defense Forces; Col Gen L.L. Batekhin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Air Force; Adm P.N. Medvedev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Navy; and Col Gen V.I. Bychenko, chief of the Political Directorate of the Military Construction Units.

They reported that a businesslike, useful discussion took place at the sections' sessions, in the course of which speakers exchanged experience of party political work taking account of the specific features of branches [of the armed forces] and categories of troops. While noting the positive aspects, the conference participants also spoke of unresolved problems, unutilized reserves and ways of further stepping up political influence in all sectors of the struggle for high combat readiness and military skill.

A concluding speech was then delivered by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister. He expressed confidence that the conference will take an important place in the life of party organizations and of all the personnel of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The conference's attention, the defense minister noted, was focused on the greetings message from the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The provisions contained in that most important party document define the main directions of activity by party organizations and all Communists in further increasing the combat readiness of the armed forces. Party organizations must focus their efforts in these directions.

The main result of the all-army conference is that it has once again convincingly reaffirmed the indestructible cohesion of our armed forces around the party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that true continuer of Lenin's cause and outstanding party and state figure of today.

The conference saw a useful exchange of experience of work by party organizations in the army and navy, border forces and internal forces, and questions of further strengthening their influence on all aspects of personnel's life and activity were discussed. The main guidelines in this work have been and still are high combat readiness, excellent field, air and sea training and masterly handling of combat hardware and weapons. The improvement of the training process and the search for and implementation of new, more effective forms and methods of work must be the subject of tireless concern for party organizations. Necessary conditions of the success of party work are implacability toward any kind of indulgence, the active elimination of existing shortcomings and the broad development of comradely mutual assistance.

Stressing that the most important component of high combat readiness is strong military discipline, the defense minister drew the conference participants' attention to the need to ensure that Communists and Komsomol members set an example in combat training and service, to strengthen the cohesion of military collectives and to maintain strict regulation order in units and on ships. Party organizations' demands as regards the state of military discipline must be strict, objective and constant.

Comrade D.F. Ustinov noted the importance of party organizations' work in further strengthening ties with labor collectives and local party and Soviet organs.

These ties open up great opportunities both for increasing the effectiveness of the education of personnel and for strengthening military-patriotic work among the population and improving the preparation of young people for service in the armed forces.

The speeches at the conference, Comrade D.F. Ustinov said, have correctly noted the need to further improve the international education of personnel. Every subunit, unit and ship is staffed with representatives of various nationalities of the Soviet Union. Everything possible must be done to strengthen the friendship between them, persistently establish an atmosphere of comradeship and fraternity and inculcate in servicemen a proud sense of belonging to the great, unified Soviet motherland. Many Soviet servicemen serve abroad, in the territory of fraternal socialist countries, and fulfill their international duty. The formation in them of the qualities of committed internationalists and worthy representatives of the land of the Soviets is a task of great political significance. It is the duty of party organizations to do everything possible to resolve that task!

Party organizations, in educating servicemen in a spirit of internationalism and in a spirit of respect and friendship for other peoples, must show in a well-argued way the peace-loving nature of Soviet foreign policy. Here it should be remembered that while upholding peace we do not relax our vigiliance but strengthen the country's defense capability and the combat might of our armed forces. Soviet servicemen's weighty contribution to the struggle for peace is to tirelessly step up combat readiness.

The defense minister went on to address words of farewell to the conference participants. You have felt for yourselves, he said, the tremendous attention devoted to our conference by the party's Central Committee, its deep understanding of the problems of military building and its truly limitless concern for the armed forces. You must take that feeling to Communists and to all servicemen. You must safeguard and convey to the troops the spirit of high responsibility, efficiency and creativity which permeated our conference. You must channel that mighty ideological charge, that militant mood which characterized the serious party discussion which has taken place here into the further activation of party work in units and on ships. The conference's conclusions and recommendations and its decisions must everywhere be transformed purposefully into practical deeds.

On behalf of the conference participants and all Soviet servicemen Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov assured the party's Central Committee and Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Defense Council, that armed forces personnel will continue to devote all their efforts to the reliable defense of the Soviet people's peaceful labor, the great gains of socialism and peace in the world.

The resolution unanimously adopted by the all-army conference outlines ways of further improving party political work in the army and navy and gives practical recommendations for turning primary party organizations into real centers of day-to-day ideological education activity and for strengthening their influence on all aspects of life and activity in military collectives.

The participants in the all-army conference of secretaries of primary party organizations adopted with great enthusiasm a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, assuring the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the party's Central Committee, personally that army and navy Communists and all Soviet servicemen will work still more persistently and selflessly to fulfill the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and further improve the combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Closing the conference, Army General A.A. Yepishev said that the sixth all-army conference of secretaries of primary party organizations has received a large number of letters and telegrams from the party and Komsomol organizations of formations, units and ships in which the personnel welcome the convening of the conference, wish it success in its work and pledge to fulfill with honor the tasks which the party sets the armed forces. On behalf of the conference participants he thanked all collectives and organizations for their good wishes.

With this the sixth all-army conference of secretaries of primary party organizations finished its work.

DEFENSE LEADERSHIP ARTICLES MARK VICTORY DAY

Kulikov Article

PM190901 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 82 p 1

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Kulikov, commander in chief, Warsaw Pact joint armed forces, and USSR first deputy defense minister: "For the Sake of Life on Earth"]

[Text] People are off to the war memorials.

In the center of city squares and at small village soviets, on the summits of ancient mounds and at forks on modest field tracks they are awaited today by tankmen and infantrymen, pilots and sailors, combat engineers and artillerymen, landing forces and partisans -- carved out of stone....

But for us and our offspring they will always be living people. A living section of the people who fought to the death against the brown plague of fascism. Even today mothers talk to their dead sons, children to fathers and gray-haired veterans to brother soldiers, as to living people. Each of the many millions of the Soviet people who fell in battle or were tortured in captivity had a name dear to his relatives, a character, a fate and a dream. They were many and various in age, biography, profession and the future which awaited them in work and life. But they were united by that great common cause of heroism for the sake of the motherland. The heroes' names were Gen Dmitriy Karbyshev and schoolgirl Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya, pilot Nikolay Gastello and sniper Aliya Moldagulova, infantryman Aleksandr Matrosov and poet Musa Dzhalil, scout Nikolay Kuznetsov and Pioneer Lenya Golikov.... And dozens, hundreds, thousands more. For the whole of mankind the name of this hero is Soviet man.

People are not born for war. But in that terrible hour, the entire people become soldiers, as the Soviet people became soldiers, reft from peaceful labor by the bombs and shells exploding on the morning of 22 June. And it was not just a matter of defending their own homes against the pillagers, when they had just rebuilt them after the terrible devastation of the civil war.

It has happened in world history that its course has been determined by military victories. But the future of mankind never depended on any victory so much as this. We already knew the nature of fascism by the blood spilled in Spain. The geography of Europe took on a sinister aspect: Dachau, Buchenwald, Oswiecim, Maidanek....

In 1941 we did not yet know what reckoning 1945 would hold for the fascist beast. But we firmly believed that here, on the Bug and the Dnepr, at Odessa and Yelnya, at the walls of Leningrad and on the Volokolamsk Highway, at each firing position, in every trench, the fate of the motherland was being decided.

But from the first minutes of the war, we understood that this mortal combat was not for the sake of glory, but for life on earth.

The Hitlerite strategists allowed 6-8 weeks for a victorious completion of the "blitzkrieg." A parade of fascist troops in a captured Moscow was planned for as early as August. It seemed as if everything had been foreseen in order to achieve this aim: a treacherous surprise attack and huge superiority in forces and resources, 2 years' war experience and the latest equipment. The full force of a ready-mobilized army of 5.5 million officers and men, over 4,000 tanks, about 5,000 aircraft and over 47,000 guns and mortars was thrown into the first strike. In the main attack sectors the enemy created threefold or even fivefold superiority in manpower and equipment. The Hitlerite command expected a rapid and complete destruction of first strategic echelon of Soviet forces and then unhindered advance by its divisions into the Baltic region, into central Russia and toward the Caucasus and the Volga.

But long and carefully though the "Barbarossa" plan had been elaborated, there proved to be many errors in it. It clearly underestimated the moral and political unity of the Soviet people, their cohesion around the Communist Party, the determination and courage of Soviet troops, the numbers and quality of their armaments and our country's capacity to mobilize all resources necessary to repel the enemy.

It fell to me, a young lieutenant at the time, to greet the war in the border city of Vladimir-Volynskiy. It is impossible to forget how the most ordinary and simple guys with whom only the day before you were on tactical exercises or learning the rudiments of military science became heroes.

Lt Sergey Gudenko, already a Hero of the Soviet Union from the fighting at Khasan, was one of the many hundreds of such early heroes. For 3 days at the head of a tiny team, completely surrounded, he defended a pillbox in the region of Ustilug. Many dozens of fascists found a grave there, having failed to take even a step on Soviet soil. The pillbox could not be taken until the courageous commander and his men were killed. What made these glorious Soviet boys fight when things were apparently completely hopeless? Neither Hitlerite generals nor fascist ideologists were able to reply to this question. "Fanaticism" they muttered indistinctly. But we know that in their last battle our comrades thought only of making it easier for the living, back there behind them. Of how each minute they resisted would help the motherland, would help victory.

Three years later, as we again approached the state border in furious fighting, we uncovered our heads before the ashes of those first heroes, before their first contribution to victory. Behind us lay the battles of Moscow and Stalingrad, the endurance of Leningrad, the steadfastness of Malaya Zemlya, the fierce fighting of the Kursk Bulge -- all of which are now forever the pride and glory of Soviet arms.

Through incredible difficulties, through the pain of daily losses, the party guided the front and the rear toward victory over the enemy, cementing the people's forces. Every attack and every battle won, every shell, tank, "Katyusha" and warplane made in the shops of the Urals and Siberia was the embodiment of the ideas, will and organizational activity of the party. As during the civil war, it once again became a fighting party, the vanguard of the Soviet people in the struggle against the German fascist aggressors.

The combat path of army political worker Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, participant in the bloody battles on the legendary Malaya Zemlya, in the fighting for the Caucasus and the Ukraine, for the liberation of Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia... was a model of fulfillment of party duty.

To always be at the front, to be where things are most difficult -- this was both the duty and the great accomplishment of the Lenin Komsomol during the war years. Kids who in 1941 could scarcely reach the handle of a lathe were storming the Reichstag in 1945 and the 1946, after being patched up, were restoring the Dneproges and later opening up the virgin lands -- this was the fate of a generation worthy of its fame is legend and song.

"I believe that young people made the chief sacrifice in the war," Marshal of the Soviet Union G.K. Zhukov noted. "...from the command post, I watched many times as young soldiers went into the attack. It is a terrible moment: to stand up straight when the air is filled with lethal metal. But stand up they did. Many of them had scarcely learned what life was about. Around 19 or 20 is the best age in an ordinary person's life. Everything is to come. But for them very often the only thing ahead was a German dugout disgorging machinegun fire..: We of the older generation will not forget this. It is important that young people do not forget either.

This year the Soviet Union is 60 years old. In its 19th year, bloody calamity befell our multinational home. From the vantage point of the years you can see how youthful was this union of equal republics and peoples. What did the Aryan theoreticians and practioners of racism and misanthropy not predict, what discord in the face of the mortal threat did they not promise the family of Soviet peoples. No. The calamity rallied our peoples even more closely together. We recall with pride how Kazakh and Russian shared their last crust and their last tobacco, their last cartridge clip. How Uzbek families succored the orphans of Leningrad. How the sons of the Caucasus did not spare their own lives in liberating the Ukrainian countryside.... The socialist fatherland endured thanks to this inviolable brotherhood. And the brotherhood, sealed in blood, was consolidated for all time, as a vivid example to all peoples of the planet.

The days of May in the region of Wismar, where Soviet and British forces met after the concluding battles, have remained forever in my memory. The joy in the victory gained was immeasurable. That was precisely how Soviet and U.S. soldiers on the Elbe felt too. So the chill of unfriendless which we soon felt from our erstwhile allies was all the more painful. It rapidly grew into the cold war and into imperialist hopes of turning backtime and replaying the historic battles of the 20th century.

Following the unprecedented bloodshed suffered by mankind, and now that a vast arsenal of mass destruction weapons has been built up, the U.S. administration's doctrines of "limited nuclear war" and the "humanity" of using neutron and chemical weapons sound inhuman. What a short historical and moral memory they must have to act like this!

Throughout time aggressors have been prompted not just by a thirst for plunder and gain but also a belief in their own impunity. Today warmongers have even less hope of success.

The USSR Armed Forces, in united combat formation with the armies of the Warsaw Pact states, stand firmly on guard over the ideals of October and reliably guard the working people's socialist gains. They have always been and remain the party's loyal support in the struggle for peace and the people's security.

Our state's peace-loving proposals attest over and over again that there is nothing dearer than peace for a people who lost 20 million lives in the last war.

"To deliver our planet from the danger threatening it and preserve peace is the surpreme duty of state leaders to their peoples and to mankind," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed in his reply to the appeal issued by the second international congress of international physicians for the prevention of nuclear war."

"It is incumbent on us to leave future generations a planet which is not disfigured by explosions but is flourishing. And so that the light shall not fade from the Earth we must create insuperable barriers to nuclear war without delay."

People are going to the war memorials today...with pain and pride in the past and with thoughts for the future.

Yepishev Article

PM170927 Moscow TRUD in Russian 9 May 82 p 1

[Article by Army General A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate: "A Majestic Exploit"]

[Text] These May days, no matter how far wartime recedes into the past, our entire people are preoccupied by the memory of the great victory. Soviet people are recalling the glorious deeds of the soldiers at the front and the workers of the rear in order to see more clearly the high price that had to be paid for a happy and peaceful life. The war forced on us by German fascism was a supreme ordeal for the Soviet state. The fire of the gigantic battle raged for nearly 4 years, subjecting to a trial of strength the economy and policy, ideology and military organization of two states with opposing social systems -- the socialist, and the bourgeois and fascist. The enemy launched a massive strike force against us -- 190 divisions, around 5,000 aircraft, nearly 4,300 tanks, about 48,000 guns and mortars and 192 ships.

The Soviet land and the new social system stood the severe test. Our multinational people honorably upheld the cause of Great October and their socialist gains. "The victory won in the battles of the Great Patriotic War," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed, "was a victory for our heroic working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and our intelligentsia, a victory for the entire multinational Soviet people. It was a victory for the glorious Soviet Army, created by the revolution, raised by the party and inextricably linked to the people. It was a victory for Soviet military science, the combat expertise of all categories of forces and the art of commanders who were products of the people."

In the first moments after the Hitlerites' perfidious attack our people responded to the Communist Party's call and rose as one man to the sacred battle against the fascist aggressors. In all sectors of the front the Soviet forces fought courageously against the aggressor, defending Soviet land. We pay tribute today to the troops who were first to come under enemy fire, to the heroes whose combat valor as early as the summer of 1941 already hinted at future victories.

Everything for the front, everything for victory -- that was the preoccupation of all the Soviet peoples at the time. The national economy was quickly placed on a war footing. In the difficult conditions of the initial months of the war, when the enemy had managed to occupy temporarily part of Soviet territory, there was a mass relocation of production forces to the eastern regions. More than 1,500 large enterprises started working for victory in the Urals, in Siberia and in Central Asia. Through the efforts of millions of workers, engineers and scientists the country produced during the war years considerably more military equipment than fascist Germany and its allies.

The Soviet forces' every combat success was secured by the labor efforts of workers, kolkhoz members and representatives of the intelligentsia. During the war years the army and navy received more than 10 million tons of ammunition, over 16 million tons of fuel and 40 million tons of food and other rations. The patriotism and selflessness of the workers on the home front was acknowledged in the form of important awards. During the war years 199 of them were dubbed Hero of Socialist Labor.

Some 14 million people received the "For Valiant Labor in the 1941-1945 Great Patriotic War" medal. The poet was right when he wrote: The battle medal and the labor medal are cast from the same metal.

With the support of the whole nation the Soviet Armed Forces dealt the aggressor increasingly heavy blows. The surpassed the fascist army in terms of military art. Our forces' brilliant victories at Moscow and Leningrad, at Stalingrad and in the battle for the Caucasus, in the battles at the Kursk Bulge and on the Dnepr, in Belorussia and in the final operations of the war forced a lasting reputation for our weapons and for the Soviet soldier.

Millions of working people will remember always the exploit of the Soviet troops who spent more than a year routing the Hitlerites on the territory of many European states. Those Western bourgeois politicians who have recently been trying to give a distorted picture of our army's liberation campaign in the final stages of the war ought to remember that hundreds of thousands of Soviet troops gave what they cherished most, their lives, to liberate the peoples from the Hitlerites. The victory banner hoisted above the Reichstag symbolized the might and invincibility of socialism.

The decades that have passed since those May days when the whole world learned of the rout of German fascism have shed even brighter light on the magnificence of the unparalleled exploit of the multinational Soviet people. The friendship of the country's peoples, the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 60th Anniversary of the USSR" notes, was one of the deepest sources of the all-conquering strength of the army and navy and the workers on the home front.

The national struggle for the freedom and independence of the first-even socialist state was headed by our Leninist party. Members of the party Central Committee and party and state leaders headed very important areas of work on the home front and on the battlefront. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was in the active army throughout the war. As deputy chief, Southern Front Political Directorate, as chief, 18th Army Political Section and as chief, 4th Ukrainian Front Political Directorate he made a big contribution to elaborating and implementing many operations and did a massive amount of organizational and political work among the troops. The party was a genuine fighting party. More than half the Communists were in the armed forces. By spring 1945 one in four soldiers was a Communist.

The great victory presented our country with the opportunity of building a developed socialist society. For many peoples it meant not only liberation from a bloody fascist regime, but the beginning of the fundamental transformations on the path to socialism. In the favorable situation which took shape the working class and working people of a number of countries implemented socialist revolution. This led to the formation of the fraternal community of socialist states. Under the influence of our victory the flame of the peoples' national liberation struggle flared up with renewed force. As a result of the collapse of imperialism's colonial system many of them achieved national independence.

Fear of the growing influence of the ideas of socialism prompts bourgeois falsifiers to interpret events and historical facts in their own way, contrary to the truth. They deliberately distort the causes of the last war and try to belittle the Soviet Union's role in routing the aggressor. But the truth about the last war was, is and will continue to be a severe indictment of imperialism as a whole and a terrible warning to today's lovers of military adventures.

Thanks to the indefatigable solicitude of the party and the Soviet state we have lived in peaceful conditions for 37 years.

Socialism's positions are strengthening all the time. Our entire people and the troops of the army and navy unanimously support the peace program for the eighties elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress and supplemented by new initiatives put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his speeches at the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress and at the Tashkent celebrations. The purpose of the major new Soviet initiatives is to prevent war.

Together with the other Warsaw Pact states the Soviet Union is trying hard to place a barrier in the way of the war threat which imperialism has recently caused to grow. The intensification of military preparations by the aggressive circles of imperialism compels us to strengthen the country's defenses and to maintain the armed forces' combat might at the necessary level.

In reply to the constructive Soviet proposals, which accord with the vital interests of peoples all over the world, the U.S. administration is blatantly developing the arms race and the program of preparation for a "big" war and "small" wars. Washington is steering a course toward establishing military superiority over the USSR and direct confrontation of a global and regional scale. U.S. military-political circles see force as the main, if not the sole means of safeguarding their "vital interests." Massive sums are being appropriated for the accelerated buildup of strategic offensive and conventional arms. U.S. military budgets are increasing every year. The kindling of explosive hotbeds continues.

The Communist Party comprehensively analyzes and takes into account the realities of the day and the world situation. Its policy combines love and peace with readiness to deliver a crushing rebuff to any aggressor. Through the will, intellect and labor of our multinational people, the Soviet Armed Forces are provided with modern weapons and first-class combat equipment. A high degree of equipment provision, military expertise and indomitable morale are the components of our army and navy combat potential, which ensures reliable protection of the creative labor of the builders of communism, of our allies and friends.

The sons and grandsons of the Great Patriotic War heroes are now in the forces. They have not undergone the harsh ordeals which were the lot of their fathers and grandfathers, the 26th CPSU Congress noted. But they are true to the heroic traditions of our army and our people. And whenever the interests of the country's security and the defense of peace so require, when it is necessary to help the victims of aggression, Soviet soldiers present a picture to the world of selfless and courageous patriots and internationalists ready to surmount any difficulties.

Our troops are carrying out their lofty historical mission alongside the troops of the Warsaw Pact countries. The winter training period has ended in the forces. It was evidence of intense struggle to further increase combat readiness in units and on ships, of enhanced land, air and sea training and the ability to use modern weapons and combat equipment effectively. The troops are seeking to fulfill completely their high socialist pledges in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation The competition motto is "reliable protection of the Soviet people's peaceful labor."

The party's influence on all aspects of the army and navy life and activity is constantly growing. The all-army conference of party organization secretaries starts in a few days' time. It will generalize leading experience, analyze the activity of army and navy Communists and outline ways of further improving the political education and organizational work of party collectives.

Party and Soviet organs, trade union organizations, the Komsomol and Dosaaf are making a big contribution to the noble cause of educating Soviet troops as patriots and internationalists. Commanders and political organizers are noting the high qualities of the younger generation arriving from plants, factories, sovkhozes and kolkhozes. In production collectives most young people learn determination and work skills.

The anniverary of the great victory is being greeted with remarkable deeds. Emulation of the war heroes' exploits is a reliable moral guideline for the present generation of defenders of the motherland. United around the party's Leninist banner, they are vigilantly guarding the motherland's sacred frontiers, socialism's revolutionary gains and world peace.

Shkadov Article

PM130943 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 9 May carries on page 1 a 1,500-word article by Army General I. Shkadov entitled "The Soviet People's Great Exploit," marking the 9 May anniversary of Victory Day. The author recounts his personal World War II experiences "on the distant approaches to Moscow," notes the variety of nationalities represented among servicemen awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union during the war and goes on, with reference to the postwar period:

"We rejoiced in our victory over fascism. But the ink on the documents sealing this victory had not had time to dry before out Atlantic coalition allies, the imperialist circles of the United States above all, took the path of cold war by creating different aggressive blocs and encircling the world of socialism with a dense network of their military bases.

"Right now, brandishing the bogey of the 'Soviet military threat' invented by them, these circles are inflaming the situation in the world by pursuing the arms race and inventing barbarous weaponry and barbarous methods for destroying all life of Earth. All the extremist aspirations of world imperialism are directed primarily against our motherland -- the bulwark of peace and the peoples' friendship which is frustrating imperialism's aggressive plans.

"It is natural that in these circumstances the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, guided by V.I. Lenin's instructions to be ever alert and to cherish the great achievements of October, have taken steps to ensure that our armed forces possess everything they need to repulse an attack by any aggressor."

Shkadov continues by describing the moral and educational qualities of Soviet servicemen, citing Brezhnev's remarks on this topic at the 26th CPSU Congress, and concludes:

"Soviet people can be confident that the USSR Armed Forces and the fraternal armies of the socialist community countries are always on guard, always on the alert. They will be able to repel in a fitting manner any aggressor who dares to encroach upon the peace and calm of our country and the security of our allies and friends. And there can be no doubt that a fate just as inglorious as that which befell the leaders of Nazi Germany 37 years ago awaits the aggressors."